THE DIGVIJAY
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
1948—HIGHLIGHTS

New Business Received	Rs. 37,43,500
Business Paid-for	Rs. 32,15,000
Total Assets exceed	Rs. 14,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 6,50,000

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVII NO. 68 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1949 — Price: 2 ANNAS

'FOREIGN LOVE' Saturated?

Since last many years I suffered from High Blood Pressure; andi due to that I was severely pained with headache now and then. Sometimes I lost my consciousness. My eyesight also became slurred. I lost my temper over insignificant matters. Hair complains went on increasing (such as Hair falling, Hair becoming short, Hair becoming Grey prematurely). My sleep was disturbed by the nightmares late at night. The most outstanding complaint was that of mind and hair. All these complaints were removed by the use of "RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL" (Special No. 1), of Ramtirth Yogashram, Bombay 4. Before using this oil, I very much relied on Foreign Oils. But lately I have develop liking for Indian oils, solely because my experiences as Foreign Oils have proved worthless. It is my genuine opinion that the "RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL" is advantageous in many respects.
(Sd). Miss Premlata Harshadkumar Diwan, Madras.

Anti-Nanking Forces On Burma Border

REDS MASS TWO LAKHS FOR BATTLE OF YANGTSE BRIDGEHEAD

Ho Ying-Ching Forms New Cabinet: Draft Of Peace Formula To Be Considered Today

NANKING, March 21. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Chinese Government forces on the north bank of the Yangtse river, some 45 miles east of Nanking, were today preparing to withdraw from their bridgehead according to reports received here.

FIGHTING ON NORTH BANK

Communist forces facing the Government troops on this bridgehead are estimated at about 200,000.

Fighting around Yicheng on the north bank of the river about 35 miles from Nanking was reported to be continuing.

Military organisations and goods in warehouses in Wuchang, just south of Hankow, have been ordered to move some 145 miles southwards on the main Hankow-Canton railway to Changsha, in Hunan Provice, by April 10.

In Shenshi Province in the East, the Government claimed to have retaken the town of Tali, east of the provincial capital of Sian.

ON BURMA BORDER

In Yunnan province in the south-east near the Burma frontier an "anti-Government" movement now holds 10 local districts and is threatening the railway town of Kunming, press despatches said today.

NANKING, March 21 (PTI-Reuter) The two highest policy-making bodies in Nationalist China today approved Prime Minister Ho Ying-Ching's new Cabinet.

The Central Executive Committee's and the Central Political Council's approval included appointment of Dr. Fu Ping Chang as Foreign Minister.

Controversy over Dr. Fu's appointment had earlier delayed completion of the Cabinet list because Conservative Kuomintang Ministers feared that Nationalist China under his foreign policy may voluntarily "try to slip behind the iron curtain".

Premier Ho's Cabinet is comprised of eight ministers with portfolios, two Commissioners and seven Ministers without portfolio.

The following are the members of Prime Minister Ho's new peace Cabinet.

PRIME MINISTER: General Ho Ying-Ching.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: Chia Ching-Teh.

MINISTER FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS: Sun Teh-Chi (former Chairman of the Natural Resources Commission).

MINISTER FOR THE INTERIOR: General Li Han-Hung (Chief of the President's Military Bureau and former Governor of Hainan island).

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: Han Li Wu (former Vice-Minister of Education).

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Dr. Fu Ping-Chang.

MINISTER FOR FINANCE: Mr. Liu Kwang Yun (Governor of the Central Bank of China).

MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS: General Tuan Mu-Chi (Chief of the Combined Services Headquarters).

MINISTER FOR JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION: Mr. Chang Chich-Fen (Former head of the Supreme Court).

MINISTER FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE: General Hsu Yung-Chang.

COMMISSIONER FOR OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS: Mr. Tai Kweih.

COMMISSIONER FOR MONGOLIAN AND TIBETAN AFFAIRS: Mr. Pai Kinte.

MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

Gen Chang Chun, head of the Pacification Head-quarters for South East China.

Dr. Chu Chia-Hua, former Education Minister.

General Chang Chih-Chung, Minister without Portfolio in the last Cabinet.

General Ho Yao-Tsu.

Mo Te-Hui, north east dignatary and new partisan Manchurian.

A representative each of the Young China and Democratic Socialist Parties will be nominated as Ministers without portfolio.

President Li Tsung-Jen has issued a decree appointing these Ministers.

FINAL PEACE DRAFT

The final draft of the Government peace formula for negotiations with the Chinese Communists which was held up because of Cabinet selection difficulties, will now be considered on Wednesday next.

EAST PAKISTAN FILM CENSORS' BAN

CALCUTTA, March 21 (U.P.I.): The East Pakistan Censors have decided that Indian films containing Indian Dominion flag and national slogans should not be shown in Pakistan. Intimating this to the Bengal Motion Picture Association, Calcutta, the East Bengal Board of Censors have expressed the opinion that "for the present it would be inadvisable in the interest of both, producers and distributors of films, to allow such films to be shown in Pakistan".

The B. M. P. A., Calcutta, earlier requested the Dacca Board of Censors for passing such films.

U. S. To Test Rockets On Woomera Range

CANBERRA, March 21 (PTI-Reuter): An official spokesman said today no application had been received from the United States for use of the woomera rocket range in central Australia. He added "if the Americans wanted to use the rocket range, he would no doubt agree. Our aim is to help the Americans wherever possible."

Newspaper reports over the week-end said the United States intended to test rockets with atomic warheads on the woomera range, because her own new Mexico range was not big enough.

Shooting Breaks Out At Anti-Atlantic Pact Demonstrations

ROME, March 21. (PTI-Reuter): Police used tear gas and eleven people, including four policemen, were wounded in shooting, which broke out during anti-Atlantic Pact demonstrations at Lavello, near Potenza, it was learned at the Ministry of the Interior here today.

When police tried to disperse the demonstrators with tear gas, the crowd fought back and succeeded in disarming three policemen. Shooting then broke out.

Potenza is 60 miles east of Salerno.

LADY MOUNTBATTEN IN CITY

Lady Mountbatten arrived in Bombay on Monday evening 'en route' to the United Kingdom. She was received at the airport by Mr. B. G. Kher and Mrs. Hutheesing.

ISRAELI-LEBANESE TRUCE TO BE SIGNED TOMORROW

Withdrawal Of Forces From Frontier Villages: Syria To Begin Peace Talks

TRANSJORDAN RADIO THREATENS JEWS WITH 'NEW ARAB HITLER'

RHODES, March 21. (PTI-Reuter): Acting Palestine Mediator Ralph Bunche officially informed the United Nations to-day that Syria had agreed to begin peace talks with Israel.

This makes Syria the fourth Arab nation to negotiate with the Israelis who are now in the middle of talks with Transjordan and expect to sign a truce with the Lebanon on Wednesday. Egyptian-Israeli negotiations ended successfully at Rhodes last month.

It has not been decided where the Syrian-Israeli Conference will be held.

Main points of the Israeli—Lebanese truce are withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese frontier villages and reduction of forces by both sides, usually reliable Beirut sources stated.

OTHER POINTS.

(1) The International frontier to be accepted as a demarcation line between the two forces.

(2) Immediate exchange of war prisoners which total less than 20 on either side.

JERUSALEM: The Transjordan—controlled Arab Radio station in Jerusalem to-day threatened the Jewish people with a "New Arab Hitler" who would punish them for their treatment of Arab refugees in Palestine.

The broadcast was made as seven Arab countries met in Beirut under the auspices of the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission to discuss the plight of about 750,000 Arab refugees.

The radio said the Jews "deserve an even worse fate than Hitler meted out to them".

"A New Hitler will be born among the Arabs soon". It added.

LONDON: Britain has not yet taken a decision on the Transjordan request that British troops should patrol the Southern section of the Palestine-Transjordan frontier besides keeping troops at the port of Akaba a Foreign Office spokesman said to-day.

U. N. Has Not Tied Britain's Hands

LONDON, March 21. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Christopher Mayhew, Foreign Under Secretary, told Parliament today that Britain, which had not been engaged in the Palestine conflict, had never considered herself debarred under the Security Council's truce resolution of May 29 from supplying, reinforcing or otherwise altering the composition of its forces in the Middle East.

He also stated that Britain was considering the request from the Transjordan Government for British troops to patrol the southern section of the Palestine-Transjordan frontier.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR AND CONSTABLE ARRESTED

Sequel To Ahmedabad Mail Van Hold-Up

AHMEDABAD, March 21. (A.P.I.): The Ahmedabad police, who have been hot on the track of the mail van "kidnappers", have so far arrested five persons, including a police sub-inspector with four years' military service, and a police constable, it was learnt to-day.

The police are still looking for three others. The Finer Print Bureau recently opened in Ahmedabad is stated to have played an important part in the detection of the crime. Out of the amount of three lakhs of rupees burgled from the mail van on Saturday, Rs. 8,000 is said to have been recovered.

Police sources said to-day that the robbery did not appear to be connected with any political movement.

EIGHT KILLED IN POLICE-VILLAGERS CLASH.

AMBALA, March 21. (A.P.I.): Eight villagers were killed and several others injured in the clash between a party of police and villagers on March 16 and subsequent incidents in the village of Kishengarh in the Patiala States Union, according to latest unofficials reports received here.

About 60 persons have been arrested in this connection.

The trouble arose when a police party had gone to the village to arrest some absconders. A leader of the tenants and the Secretary of the Red Communist Party are among those arrested.

MUSHROOMS TAKE THREE LIVES

DIBRUGARH (Assam), March 21 (API): Eating of Mushrooms has been responsible for the loss of three lives in a village about eight miles from Dibrugarh.

It is stated that after taking a dish of Mushroom curry at a feast, seven Nepali villagers—all members of the same family-fell unconscious and were taken to hospital in a precarious condition. Three of them died in the hospital soon after admission, while others are progressing gradually.

LADY MOUNTBATTEN IN CITY

BOMBAY, Monday: Countess Mountbatten, accompanied by her daughter, Lady Pamela Mountbatten, arrived in Bombay by air this evening from New Delhi on her way back to Malta.

Countess Mountbatten and her daughter will spend a day at Government House at the guests of the Governor of Bombay. Tomorrow they will visit welfare organisations and labour welfare camps in Bombay. After attending a tea party in their honour given by the Premier tomorrow evening, they will leave by air late tomorrow night.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS RETAKE LASHIO

RANGOON, March 21 (PTI-Reuter): Government troops tonight claimed to have retaken the important North Burma rail terminus of Lashio from troops of the anti-Government "White Band", People's Volunteer Organisation.

Earlier a Government spokesman confirmed that on Saturday "White Band", troops had taken control of Lashio and the nearby mining area of Namtu whereabout 65 Britons are stationed.

He added that negotiations for a "rapprochment" with the White Band P.V.O, which has been opposing Rangoon were "progressing steadily".

Mr. R. C. Leachfi general manager of the Burma corporation which operates Namtu mines, said the Britons—including women and children—were safe and it was not intended to move them.

Other White Band troops were 'protecting" Yenangyaung, Chauk, Myingyan and Pakokku—in Central Burma— from "possible insurgent attacks" the Government announced.

FLIGHT CADET KILLED

NEW DELHI, March 21. The Government of India regret to announce the death of F/Cadet S. B. Borker, IND/I25497, in a flying accident which occurred near Ambala on March 8, 1949. The next of kin have been informed.

U. S. TO HAVE NEW DEPARTMENT

American Legion And War Veterans Condemn Plan

WASHINGTON, March 21. (PTI-Reuter): A new United States Cabinet-rank Department of Public Welfare and Education, and a merger of Federal Medical Services under one agency, were recommended to-day by the Hoover Commission investigating Government reorganisation.

The proposed establishment of an independent "United Medical Administration" was expected to raise a storm of criticism.

The American Region and war veterans have already condemned this plan, which would strip from the Armed Forces and the Veterans Administration their continent-wide network of hospital facilities.

The Hoover Commission declared the present scattering of medical services among forty Federal offices made for high cost, duplication and "inadequate" care.

500,000 MINERS JOBLESS.

PITTSBURGH, March 21. (PTI-Reuter): Unemployment resulting from the two-week mine work-stoppage ordered by United mine workers' leader John L. Lewis from March 14 has now passed the 500,000 mark to-day.

Sixteen railways reported that 70,000 employees had been placed on furlough. They joined 463,000 member of the United Mine-Workers in idleness.

Mr. Lewis called the stoppage "a memorial to miners killed and injured last year and protest against the appointment of Dr. James Boyd as Director of the United States Bureau of Mines".

POLITICAL PROCESSIONS BANNED IN LONDON

Sequel To 'Red' Attack On Fascists

LONDON, March 21. (U.P.A.): The Government to-day banned all political processions in London for three months as a result of the Communist attack on a Fascist parade last night.

Home Secretary Chuter Ede in announcing the ban said that the London Police Commissioner had informed the Home Office that he did not have sufficient power to prevent such outbreaks of violence.

Ede said: "I have given my consent and the order will be made forthwith. I regret that it is necessary to take this step but it is intolerable that the streets of our Metropolis should be made a battleground for opposing factions."

In a detailed description of yesterday's clashes, Ede disclosed that ten policemen were injured, none seriously. Earlier reports said that eight policemen had been injured.

King's Health

LONDON, March 21, (PTI-Reuter): A bulletin issued at Buckingham Palace and signed by six doctors said: "The King's recovery from his operation has been uneventful. Instrumental tests have confirmed the substantial improvement in the blood flow to the right foot which had already been observed clinically after the operation".

A further and possibly the final bulletin will be issued by the doctors when the King is convalescent.

PATTABHI'S CALL TO FRENCH TO QUIT INDIA

Referendum Tactics Will Lead To Trouble

SETTLEMENTS' DEPUTATION TO HOLD TALKS WITH DELHI AND PARIS

MADRAS, March 21 (UPI): "I am against a referendum and for the immediate declaration of the natural absorbtion of dthe French areas into the Indian Union. If this is not agreed to, it means an invitation for a movement for such a natural absorbtion and let us hope that no such complications will ensure. Britain has quit and the French also must quit unconditionally", observed Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, in an exclusive interview to the United Press on the decision of the French India General Assembly of the Municipal Councils of the four French Settlements.

"A referendum is bad enough," added Dr. Pattabhi, and to ask for complete autonomy for thirty years in case the referendum yielded the result in favour of a merger with the Indian Union or for fullest autonomy in the case of continuing under the French is to invite trouble".

PROCESS OF TRANSITION

Proceeding the Congress President said: "The process of transition from Colonial Status to independence is a delicate and also difficult process. A transitional period can be conceived and therefore conceded, but it cannot be accompanied by an absurd arrangement. In the first place, one cannot understand the idea of a referendum in regard to the absorption of French possessions in the Indian Union. Even the English people did not ask for it or even suggest it over a country as big as India was. Why then should be referendum for a speck of land in India geographically, historically, linguistically and culturally possessing close affinities with her?"

Referring to the observations of M. Camouilly, Acting Commissioner of French India, the Congress President said: "Speaking of making the French possessions the judge of their own destinies is mid-Victorian politics. To speak of tolerance and liberalism is an anachronism. Even Britain has not spoken in this strain. Swaraj is not a question of concession. It is a birth-right whether of British dependency of old or of French Possessions of today".

Settlements Assembly Concludes Session

PONDICHERRY, March 21 (API).—The two-day session of the General Assembly of the Municipal Councils of French India in the South concluded today after finialising the date for referendum and making recommendations to the French Government about the procedure and methods to be followed for holding the referendum.

RECTIFY DEFECTS IN ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

In the course of a talk with the Associated Press of India, a prominent Socialist member stated that the India Government should take the initiative in getting rectified certain defects in the present electoral procedure followed in French India under the French constitution because the same procedure was likely to be followed during the referendum.

He also suggested that the present practice of burning ballot papers immediately after the counting of votes should be dropped, and ballot papers should be preserved till all the complaints regarding irregularities in the referendum were finally settled.

He considered such modifications in the electoral procedure essential in the interest of a fair and proper referendum.

The U.P.I. adds:

The General Assembly also decided to send a deputation to Delhi and Paris to ascertain from the Indian Union and the French Governments "a full picture of their future status and position as well as guarantees" and safeguards in case the people of French India decided to join either the Indian Union or the French Union.

DEPUTATION MEMBERS

The deputation will consist of Mr. Edouard Goubert, Leader of the Socialist Party of French India and Minister in Charge of the General Administration of French India, Mr. Carendra Mudaliar, Minister of Finance, French India, and Mr. Emanual Thatta, a high ranking officer in the French Indian Finance Department and member of the Pondicherry Municipal Council.

The deputation will proceed to Delhi and Paris by the end of April at the conclusion of the forthcoming session of the French Indian Representative Assembly commencing on March 26.

The recommendation of the Drafting Committee that a guarantee of complete autonomy to the French India settlements for a transition period of thirty years in case the referendum favours joining the Indian Union was also adopted by the General Assembly.

The Assembly also laid down the procedure for the conduct of the referendum including the appointment of neutral observers from abroad.

Number Of Newspapers And Periodicals In India

NEW DELHI, March 21 (A.P.I.): The Minister for Information, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, in a statement laid on the table of the House, revealed the number of newspapers, periodicals and magazines published in India.

English—868; Hindi—853; Urdu—571; Bengali—369; Tamil—305; Gujarati—137; Marathi—243; Telugu—151; Oriya—49; Sindhi—8; Malayalam—23; Assamese—7; Kannada—51 and Punjabi—31.

DURBAN INQUIRY CONCLUDES

Last Witness Describes Policemen's Part In Riots

DURBAN, March 21 (PTI-Reuter).—The Judicial Commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the recent Durban racial riots ended its hearings today after sitting twenty days and will now prepare a report for the Government.

The last witness was Mr. Charles Pettifer, an amusements caterer who arrived in South Africa from Britain seven months ago. Mr. Pettifer told the Commission that he had witnessed the assault alleged to have started the riots. He said he had been asked by Major G. Bestford, Durban's Police Commandant, to make a statement but had refused to do so because in his opinion and from certain remarks passed by Major Bestford "that man was biased against Indians."

Mr. Pettifer, who was called by the Natal Indian Organization to give evidence, also said that on the day of the assault he saw eight policemen near the Railway station. Three of them, he alleged, were shouting "kill the coolies, kill the coolies."

Mr. Harry Lugg, former Magistrate at Verulam and former Chief Native Commissioner for Natal, who was called as a witness by the Natal Indian Organisation, said his experience of the Indian was that he always treated the African with the utmost courtesy.

PAUL ROBESON TO NAIL MALAN'S TACTICS

LONDON, March 21 (UPI).—Paul Robeson, the great Negro singer, Dr Yusuf Dadoo, South African Indian leader, and Rev. Michael Scott, the well-known fighter for the African Natives' cause, will address a mass meeting in London on Friday next.

They will speak on various aspects of racial discrimination practised by the Malan Government in South Africa and the threat to world peace inherent in racialist policies.

SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER

NAIROBI, March 21 (PTI-Reuter).—Aircraftman Peter Jeffrey Riley, aged 20, was sentenced to eight months' hard labour for manslaughter by the Kenya High Court in Nairobi today. He had been charged with murdering an elderly African woman by shooting.

The Judge hoped the sentence would mean that Riley could return to the Royal Air Force and eventually to England forgetting "this deplorable event in your young life."

KASHMIR PLEBISCITE ADMINISTRATOR

Simultaneous Announcement Expected Shortly

NEW DELHI, March 21. (A.P.I.): A simultaneous announcement of the appointment of a Plebiscite Administration in Kashmir is expected to be made shortly from the U. N. Headquarters at Lake Success and from New Delhi and Karachi, it is learnt here today.

Meanwhile, the Truce Sub-Committe of the U.N.C.I.P. is working out the second part of the truce line in areas east of Karen. The Sub-Committee discussed the matter with the full Commission to-day. The Committee will confer with representatives of India and Pakistan in a fortnight's time before the truce line is finalised.

Four military observers, including Col. Alexander McCone and Brig A. V. Tremaine, are leaving for Rawalpindi to-morrow.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

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Wanted a bride: K. Jayadevappa B.A. LL.B., Advocate, Shimoga, Mysore State, wants a bride. The bridegroom's age is 35 years, caste Lingayet, property Rs. 8,000. The bride's age and caste may be anything, and she may be even a widow. But she must own sufficient property or must be in service. Apply Box No. 469 "Bombay Chronicle."

Match for Rajput (Gujrathi) orphan uneducated girl, 19. write Post Box No. 4014, Bombay—7. 465

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Respectable gentlemen requiring decent house accommodation at Borivli may consult occasionally. The Jwala Palace, Borivli, Telephone No. 84019. (3396)

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Experienced, Marine Insurance Assistant desires post. Tariff conversant. Knowledge of Marine losses. Please write Box No. 329, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted an Accountant for an insurance Company. Persons having 5 years experience should apply. Must be a Commerce Graduate or B.A. Salary according to qualifications. Also salaried Inspectors and Inspectresses. Apply to P. O. Box No. 521 Bombay. 460

If you desireas to earn Rs. 100/- to Rs. 500/- per month at your leisure at home, write today for particulars. All India Helping Society, Putlighar, Amritsar. 461

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Make Friends:— Both Sex. For Hobbies Educational, Business, Professional and Social Relations. Particulars against 2 As. Stamps. The Universal League of Introduction, 8, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 441

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Selling Agents in each town for sealing wax—product of Killik Harbar & Co. Excellent opportunity. Sri Biswanath & Co., (Phone B.B. 1605), 5 19, D. Goopta Lane, P.O. Cossipore, Calcutta 2. 3768

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd. 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. (3472)

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Methyl Bromide (Delousing Agent) Squibb's boon for hospitals, nursing homes and high class laundries. Ask for sample and quotation from Vinode 26H, Grant Street, Calcutta 13. 3725

Use as a tonic "Navratna Kalpa" invented by Kaviraj Pt. Durga Datt Sharma Vaidya Vachaspati (Gold Medalist) Jullundur city. It is a sovereign remedy for heart diseases, nervous debility, blood poisoning, insanity, diabetes, hysteria and piles. Literature sent free. Issued by Navratna Kalpa Pharmacy, Mitha Bazar Jullundur City, East Punjab. 3139

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

The Proprietor of Indian Patents for "Improved Hurricane Lanterns" of attractive design, manufactured at materially reduced cost, is desirous of selling outright the Patent Rights. Please apply Box No. 331 "Bombay Chronicle."

LOANS & MORTGAGES

For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros. Amritsar. (362)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Books and Magazines "The Torch" English Fortnightly, Narayanapuram, Tallakulam P.O. Madura. Annul subscription Re. 1/8/-. Our attractive 1949 calendar with colourful photographs Free to subscribers. (332)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Crude Drugs High Hyeschamus and Rauwolfia Serpentina etc. Contact: S. R. Gupta, Shahidganj, Saharanpur. 471

Shop at Dewera for Italian and American tapestry fabrics, plain and printed everglaze American Chints, Czech cut and painted glassware etc., etc. 97A Queen's Road Bombay 1 (6778)

Ready Stock 600 Gallons (made in U.S.A.) Red Diamond Ink (Brown) and Holt's Red Seal (Brown) for burnishing heels shanks and edges (shoes) avoid disappointment and write to-day. Vinode 26H, Grant Street, Calcutta 13. 3724

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE

FIVE GUARANTEE SHARES Nos. 39359343 of the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rlys. Co. Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) registered in the name of the Estate Yogesh Chandra Chaudhuri (deceased) in the books of the said Company and the Certificate of title thereto No. 644 has been lost.

The public are hereby cautioned against accepting or dealing with the said Certificate.

Application has been made to the Company for the issue of a fresh Certificate and meanwhile the holder or finder of the lost Certificate is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Signatory
Mrs. ASHALATA DEVI,
Successor to the Est:
Yogesh Chandra Chaudhuri
Deceased.

Address:
C/o T. R. Patranabis,
Jnan Mukherjee Road,
P. O. Dhanbad,
(Bihar).

Dated: 22-3-1949. 472

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
Office of the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, the 17th March, 1949.

PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 11-CCI/49.
SUB:— IMPORT OF AGRICULTURE TRACTORS.

In order to obtain maximum supplies of suitable Agriculture Machinery and Tractors in particular and rationalise distribution within the country, it has been decided that the licensing of imports of Agriculture Tractors from all sources should be liberalised. Licences will be issued liberally in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture for import of Tractors from all sources-both dollar and non-dollar on the following general principles:—

(a) No tractor having less than 10 Horse Power at the Draw Bar when operating on Power Kerosene or High speed Diesel will be allowed to be imported.

(b) No Tractor operating on petrol irrespective of Horse Power will be allowed to be imported.

(c) Tractors proposed to be imported from U.S.A. must have the "Nebraska Test" certificates.

(d) Tractors proposed to be imported from U.K. must have the official certificate from the Society of Agricultural Engineers of United Kingdom.

(e) Tractors proposed to be imported from other countries should have an official certificate from their respective Government CONFIRMING THE MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS.

(f) Customs clearance will be given against the licences only if the importer furnished to the Collector of Customs the Test Certificate as prescribed in (c), (d), or (e) above which should also accompany each application for licence.

Licences will be subject to the condition that in case there is an urgent demand from any Provincial Government or Public Institution for these tractors, the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, shall have the right to allocate these according to priorities and Government of India shall have the right to issue a priority demand on any of the importing firms who will be bound to meet this demand inspite of other previous bookings, and further the licence holder will notify to the Ministry of Agriculture names of parties to whom tractors imported under the silcences are sold.

G. R. KAMAT
Chief Controller of Imports.
3771

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Registrar of Money-lenders, Town Hall, Bombay, before the 14th April 1949, from persons domiciled in Bombay Province and non-Muslim Refugees from Pakistan for the permanent and pensionable posts of (i) CHIEF INSPECTOR and (ii) DEPUTY CHIEF INSPECTOR. AGE:— Not more than 25 years (28 years in the case of Backward and Intermediate communities) on 1-5-1949, except in the case of Government servants, who should apply through the Heads of their Departments. PAY:— Rs. 150-10-250 in the case of (i) and Rs. 125-5-155-7-225 in the case of (ii), plus (a) Rs. 35 Compensatory Allowance. (b) Rs. 25 Conveyance Allowance and (c) Dearness Allowance as admissible. Candidates should be graduates in Arts, Commerce or Law, be PROFICIENT in Gujarati and be able to read and write Marathi, and have experience of inspectorial work, preferably in the Police, Excise or Income Tax Departments, FOR NOT LESS THAN 3 YEARS. The following details, TOGETHER WITH COPIES of certificates and testimonials should be given:— (1) Name and address, (2) Date of birth, (3) Place of birth and domicile, (4) Educational and other qualifications, (5) Knowledge of regional languages and (6) Previous experience. 3766

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
Office of the Chief Controller of Imports, New DELHI, the 18th March, 1949.

PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 12-CCI/49

Clause (c) of paragraph 2 of the Commerce Ministry's Public Notice No. 1(2)ITC/49, dated the 8th January 1949, applies only to companies incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, and not to partnerships.

2. In the case of companies (private or public limited) incorporated under the Indian Companies Act on or after the 1st of January 1949, registration numbers will as heretofore be allotted and the companies given exemption from production of income-tax verification certificates, on receipt of applications from them, only up till 15 days after the date of this Public Notice. In cases where sueh registration numbers are allotted, these companies should produce to the Chief Controller of Imports within one month of the date of allotment of the registration number to them,

(1) in the case of private companies, income-tax verification certificates of all the shareholders, and

(2) in the case of public limited companies, a certificate to that effect from the Registrar concerned.

In the event of failure to produce the documents required above within the specified period of one month, the registration number allotted will be cancelled.

3. Applications for registration received from companies (private or public limited) incorporated under the Indian Companies Act on or after the 1st January 1949, will not be considered after 15 days of date of this Public Notice unless they are accompanied by income-tax Verification certificates of all the shareholders, or a certificate from the Registrar concerned as the case may be.

G. R. KAMAT
Chief Controller of Imports.
3772

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Qualified Sanitary Inspectors in the grade of Rs. 70-10/2-120 (likely to be revised) plus Rs. 4/- Cycle allowance p.m. and Dearness Allowance sanctioned from time to time by the Municipality. Apply stating qualifications, experience, age, etc. together with testimonials to the U/S on or before 7-4-1949.

T. R. DESAI,
Chief Officer.
Surat Borough Municipality.
Municipal office,
Surat, dated 17-3-1949
3770

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY
ARCHITECTURAL SECTION
SESSION: 11th JUNE 1949 to 9th MARCH, 1950

APPLICATIONS are INVITED for the appointments (15) of part-time Visiting Lecturers in the Architectural Section in architectural and constructional subjects. Applicants must be Associates or Fellows of the R.I.B.A., holders of Government Diploma in Architecture or Final Certificate in Architecture of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and in private practice. Teaching and professional experience are desirable qualifications. The appointments will be for eight months of the Session. Selected applicants will be paid at the rate of Rs. 25/- per visit of two hours duration, about three visits per week being allotted to each. Members of the Visiting Staff will be expected to take part in the extra curricular activities of the School.

Applications are also invited from Specialists (5) on the same terms for teaching History of Culture, Interior Design and Decoration, Technique of Rendering, Town Planning and Landscape Architecture, and Model Making.

The applications, stating the subject or subjects in which the applicant is interested together with the period of teaching experience and private practice and superscribed "Visiting Lecturer in the Architectural Section" must reach the DIRECTOR, SIR J.J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY, not later than 31st March 1949.

Sir J.J. School of Art,
Bombay, 19th March 1949.
3769

EFFECT OF SALES TAX ON OILS AND OILSEEDS

Mr. Ramdas Kilachand's Speech At Annual Meeting Of Seeds Traders' Association

CONSEQUENCES OF CRUSHING BURDEN OF TAXATION

The following is the speech of Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, President, Seeds Traders Association Ltd., at the 22nd annual general meeting of the Association held on 21st March, 1949.

Gentlemen,

I rise to propose the adoption of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of our Association for the S.Y.2004 and in doing so I take an opportunity of making some observations suited to the occasion.

Since I last addressed you, one of the most difficult problems our Government continued to face was the problem of inflation, but as you all know, the essential commodities are still in short supply and the situation is not likely to show any marked improvement until there is an increase in production all round and particularly of agricultural commodities. The Government have made plans of bringing large areas of uncultivated lands under cultivation but being long term plans they are not likely to yield immediate results. It is, therefore, necessary to start immediately with intensive farming wherever it is found feasible. Further agricultural experts opine that by sowing healthy and sound seeds the yield of any crop can be increased by about 10% even without any increase in the areas under cultivation. It is, therefore, essential that all efforts should be made by the authorities to provide facilities for intensive farming as also of distributing healthy and sound seeds to farmers.

CRUSHING BURDEN OF TAXATION

The Central as well as Provincial budgets have been recently presented to the legislatures by the respective Governments. From them you must have observed that the proposals of the Central Government show a growing realisation of the great bearing which the whole taxation structure directly has on the trade and industries of the country. They have tried to give some reliefs which though inadequate in themselves lead one to believe that the authorities realise that the crushing burden of taxation would not only cripple our trade and industry and dry up the sources of investment, but would in the long run yield diminishing returns. Thus, while the Central budget is, as a whole, re-assuring our Provincial budget seems in certain respects to run counter to the policies which are being pursued by the Central Government and their directives. Though it has been stated that commodities for exports overseas from Bombay which were proposed to be taxed, will be exempted from the sales tax the exports of these articles to other Provinces and territories within the Union will nevertheless be taxed. It may in this connection be pointed out that Bombay is not only a very important port for exports but it is also an important distributing centre of the trade of this country, and if the Bombay Government imposes levies which do not exist in other Provinces they will have detrimental effect on the trade of this City which may tend to be diverted to other centres.

SALES TAX ON OILS

The sales tax on oils and oilseeds will, besides enhancing their prices for the consumer raise the cost of living and go contrary to the Central Government's fight against inflation. It may be recalled that when the sales tax Act was first passed in this Province in 1946 the Government had decided to levy the tax on edible oilseeds like Groundnuts and oils but owing to the representations made by our Association Government exempted edible oils and oilseeds from this tax as they were considered to be daily necessaries of the common man. Since then the cost of living of the people has gone high. It is, therefore, unfortunate that Government should have thought fit to levy sales tax on these edible oils and oilseeds which were exempted previously. However, after the presentation of the budget, Government have exempted certain commodities from this tax and I hope that Government would see their way to exempt these oils and oilseeds also from the levy of this tax as they too are daily necessities of life.

Gentlemen, as you are aware, our Association requested Government to remove or substantially reduce the export duties on oils and oilseeds levied by them last year in order to encourage exports of our surplus of these commodities and I am glad to note that Government have removed export duty on Castor oil and Castorseed from 10-11-1948 and have further proposed the removal of export duties on other oils and oilseeds. It is hoped that Government would also take other suitable steps to encourage our exports. I would mention in this connection that the export quotas which are at present given by Government should be allowed to be transferred from one destination to another as may be desired by the shipper as experience shows that when there are enquiries for certain country the shipper is not in a position to negotiate business as he has no quota for such country but has it for certain other countries which are not in the market or because certain countries are not offering parity prices at which the shipper may be able to sell. If the transfers of quotas are not allowed or are delayed long it might happen that when the shipper is in a position to offer after the transfer

Mr. Ramdas Kilachand

is allowed by the authorities the demand from that country may meanwhile have been filled from other sources or that country may not be in the market on account of the want of foreign exchange or for other reasons. It is, therefore, necessary that the authorities must freely allow the transfers of quotas of all important oils and oilseeds to any destination as oils and oilseeds are now free from I.E.F.C., allocations.

I had also referred last year to the difficulties of our trade owing to the then prevailing situation in Hyderabad. The Hyderabad State produces about 60%, 20% and 12% of the total production in the Indian Union of Castorseed, Groundnuts and Linseed respectively and has always been an important source of supply to the Bombay markets. The frequently changing export policies of the Nizam's Government and the deteriorating relations between the Governments of the Nizam and the Indian Union during earlier part of the year under review had a very deleterious effect on our trade and had been a great handicap to the merchants, exporters as well as the crushers. But thanks to the Police action of the Government which has happily ended the Hyderabad tangle, there is now an improvement in our trade with these territories. It is to be hoped that the new Government in Hyderabad will now follow such policies as will be conducive to the free flow of commodities to Bombay which has very old and important trade links with the Nizam's State. It also seems that the time has now come when the Provincial or States barriers of any kind which vitally affect the trade and economic activities of the Indian Union should once for all be removed and the Indian Union should be considered as an entity for all such purposes. It may further be stated that the transport situation still continues to be far from satisfactory and therefore while special efforts are required to tackle the same, alternative means such as road and water transport should be encouraged.

Now I would refer to a very important point concerning our trade. This has emanated from the comments which appeared in a local journal which tried to make out that the prices of our Castorseed remain high owing to speculative activities in our market and being thus out of parity with the prices of Brazilian Castorseed came in the way of exports of our oilseeds especially Castorseed at a time when we need foreign exchange very badly thus neutralising the effect of removal of export duties on Castorseed and its oil. The real position of the trade should have been properly understood before publishing conclusions which were obviously misleading. An impression has, however, been created that because Brazilian Castorseed has been underselling ours by nearly 40% the prices of Indian Castorseeds must decline and that forward trading in Castorseed has been responsible for checking such decline which would otherwise have materialised. Nothing can be far from the truth. It is not correct to say that merely because Brazil is able to offer Castorseed cheaper the prices of Indian Castorseed also should correspondingly go down. It cannot be gainsaid that forward markets generally reflect conditions of supply and demand in the long run although these may be extenuated for the time being by activities in one direction or the other. Until the supply of a commodity is sufficient to meet the demand, the prices will rise and in the end the prices in the forward market would adjust themselves to those in the ready market or in other words, to conditions of supply and demand. The necessity of having a forward market has been recognised everywhere, specially in agricultural countries. Even in a country like the USA forward markets were allowed to function also during the War whereas in our country even after about four years from the termination of hostilities the Wartime restrictions on forward trading still continue to be applied to major oilseeds such as Groundnuts, Linseed etc. One fails to appreciate the continuation of such a ban on forward trading in these oilseeds when such controls have been lifted in regard to commodities like cotton, bullion etc.

Forward markets have an important role to play even in achieving success of the export drive which our Government wishes to launch. In order to bring home this point, let us take an illustration; if for instance, there is an export inquiry for 2000 to 3000 tons of any seed, the shipper or seller will hesitate to offer such large quantities at one time unless a hedge market is functioning as it will be very difficult for him to buy the ready goods immediately to cover his sale for export. Moreover, very often sales for export are made even before the crop has actually begun to move to the markets and at such a time it is only the existence of the forward markets that helps him in putting business through. Another illustration may be taken from recent trends to show how the forward markets would assist exports. After the Central Government announced the proposal for abolition of export duties on oilseeds and oils such as Groundnuts, Groundnutoil, Linseed and Linseedoil, the prices of these articles have gone up, while only small export business has materialised. If on the other hand forward markets in these commodities were functioning quite a fair quantity of business for export would have materialised as the seller would have been able to cover his requirements in the forward market immediately he has sold for export. In the absence of such markets, particularly in Groundnuts for which the season is well advanced, the shipper finds it difficult to cover a large quantity all atonce in the ready market. In case of Linseed as the crop is yet to move a shipper finds it difficult to cover his sales for large quantities in the absence of a hedge market.

As said earlier, forward market ultimately reflect the conditions of actual demand and supply. It may also be mentioned here that our exportable surplus in the main oilseeds is not large looked to the quantity that our Government is allowing for exports compared to our production. In prewar years much larger percentage of the production was exported but conditions have changed and internal consumption has tremendously increased. Therefore, the moment any substantial portion of the exportable surplus is sold out, the prices in the natural course are likely to stiffen and go high. Further, even though there is a ban on forward trading in Goundnuts and Linseed, forward transactions therein of unauthorised nature have been going on but if there were proper forward markets functioning under the aegis of well established Associations like ours it would not only put a stop to these unhealthy activities but also facilitate the marketing of crops and stabilizing of prices. These forward markets, besides being useful to the trade and ryots in general, would also give to the foreigners a picture of the prices existing here. I remember that in prewar days even foreign buyers used to operate in our forward market in oilseeds. It has again been observed that in those commodities in which there are no regular forward markets, the price fluctuations are very wide and erratic.

The forward market in cotton having reached the ceilings has been at a standstill for all practical purposes. On account of the recession which has been in evidence for sometime in the security markets the Stock Exchange in Bombay is not having the same activity as before; forward market is not functioning in bullion owing to negotiations which are going on to acquire the premises. The forward market in Castorseed may have, therefore, attracted more attention but if there were forward markets in Groundnuts and Linseed also, the attention would have been divided. Oilseeds prices generally move together in sympathy with each other. The prices of Groundnuts, Linseed and Castorseed were generally on the same level in prewar period and were more or less even so last year. However, the prices of Castorseed which were higher than those of Groundnuts in the beginning of last year, are today about 30% below those of Groundnuts as will be observed from the following table:—

Date 1948	Groundnut Khandesh Quality per Cwt.	Castorseed ready per Cwt.	Castorseed future per Cwt.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31-1	32 2 0	34 12 0	28 5 0
28-2	32 2 0	33 12 0	28 8 0
31-3	32 0 0	32 1 0	27 4 0
30-4	34 10 0	31 2 0	26 15 0
31-5	34 12 0	30 0 0	28 10 0
30-6	37 0 0	29 12 0	29 11 0
31-7	35 0 0	31 0 0	31 6 0
30-8	32 4 0	30 8 0	31 5 0 (May 1949 Delivery)
30-9	34 12 0	31 0 0	25 3 0
29-10	34 2 0	29 12 0	26 13 0
30-11	36 0 0	29 12 0	26 9 0
31-12	35 0 0	28 4 0	26 2 0
31-1-49.	35 0 0	28 8 0	26 11 0

This shows how supply and demand ultimately assert themselves. Element of speculation would be there whether there is forward market or not and healthy speculation within limits is never harmful to the trade. I am therefore, strongly putting in a plea for resumption of forward trading in Groundnuts and Linseed in the larger interests of healthy trade activities as these are our surplus oilseed crops and from the exports of which our Government has been deriving quite fair amounts of foreign exchange.

Having said this, I am not unconscious, gentlemen, of the responsibilities which are cast on Associations like ours under whose auspices these markets would be functioning and I must say that it is the duty of whoever are the executive body of such Associations to see that the hedge markets fulfil properly the functions which are expected of them. While nobody can deny that forward trading is an important, desirable and essential adjunct to marketing of crops which is in the interest of the farmer, absorbing as it does the load off the market when the crop begins to move and again supplying goods later on, it must be emphasised that the authorities of Associations like ours must take proper precautions which are necessary to see that the trading remains within healthy limits and is not injurious to the various interests of the community in general. We must also realise that such precaution is particularly necessary in a commodity like Castorseed whose crop is not large and it is for this very reason that your Board has fixed maximum prices for each delivery. Your Board has thus been fully co-operating with the objects which our Government have of not only arresting the higher trend of prices but of endeavouring to bring them down and have armed themselves with extraordinary powers to meet any undesirable situation that may arise in the market. Further, the situation in the market has been constantly under the review of your Board. I hope, therefore, that everyone realises his duty towards the Trade and the Association and will not do anything which may hamper its working or compel the Board to use its extraordinary powers. A warning must, however, be given to anyone with narrow and selfish intentions that should at any time an undesirable situation arise in the market, your Board will not hesitate to use their extraordinary powers in the larger interest of the trade without fear or favour.

In conclusion, I request everyone to contribute most liberally to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund. You know that terrible famine is raging over parts of Gujrat, Saurashtra and Cutch and as President of the Gujrat Famine Relief Committee I take this opportunity of making a personal appeal to contribute to this fund also.

Anti-Urdu Spirit

Mr. K. G. Mashruwala writes in the latest issue of 'Harijan":

"Has the Ministry of Railways taken a decision that the Urdu script should be removed from all notice-boards and signs on its system?

"On the 6th March I happened to entrain from Akola (Berar). As I crossed the platform, I saw that the name of the station in Urdu script had been recently whitewashed from the sign-board, the corner becoming blank. I cast my eyes on the sign-board on the opposite platform. There I noticed that the Urdu script had been removed and Nagari had taken its place. But the Nagari name was already there at the other end. Why should the name in Nagari have appeared twice on the same board? I could see from the style of the letters that while the letter (A) was written in the Bombay style at the one end, it was written in the U. P. style at the other. Is the doubling of the Nagari meant to suggest that one of the language is Marathi and the other Hindi?

The matter is a trifling one by itself, but it raises serious issues. Why should an alteration in the existing practice have been ordered in a department of the Central Government, when that Government has not come to any decision regarding scripts? Probably the Railway Minister does not know anything about the change. But it shows the reactionary spirit which is working behind the order, whoever made it.

Whatever might be decided hereafter, the officer responsible for the removal of the Urdu letters had no business to anticipate the decision. He should not also have given the double forms of (A) and some other detter of Nagari a linguistic suggestion. I hope the Railway Minister will order restoration of the Urdu signs wherever they have been removed on the railway lines."

Purse For Motichand Kapadia

BOMBAY, Monday.

A purse of Rs. 5,001 was presented to Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, formerly leader of the Congress Municipal Party and a prominent Jain writer, by his friends and admirers.

Presiding over the function at the Sundrabai Hall on Sunday, Sir Manilal B. Nanavatty paid tributes to the services of Mr. Kapadia to the Jain community and the country. He was a scholar and a reputed orator.

Mr. Kapadia making a suitable reply, donated the purse presented to him to the Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya. He added, that education was very essential for the Jain community.

British Air Pioneer Dies Of "Natural Causes"

KARACHI, March 21 (API.) A court of enquiry into the death of Captain Neville Stack, the British Air Pioneer, who was run over by a lorry at Mauripur airport here on February 22, today found that Captain Stack died of natural causes.

Announcing the finding, the magistrate Mr. D. L. Tobin said he agreed with squadron-leader Donald Peock, Royal Air Force doctor, that Captain Stack died of an aneurism of the aorta. He thought he would have died even if there had been no accident with the lorry.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The radar technique of air traffic control enables Berlin airlift planes flying in bad weather to land cargoes via ground-controlled approach at the Tempelhof Air Force base at three-and-one-half-minute intervals, just as in clear weather.

This has been announced by the U.S. Air Force, which disclosed that 12,400 radar-assisted landing have been made at Tempelhof since "Operation Vittles" was inaugurated last June.—USIS.

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AUCTION SALES

DISPOSALS AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of Brass pins, marine stores winches, steel wire, chain links bower anchors, etc. by order of the Regional Disposals Commissioner, on 25th March at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.), at Messrs. Balmer Laurie's Godown, Jakaria Bunder, Sewri. 25 per cent cash deposit and sales tax. For catalogues apply to:

CRAWFORD & CO.,
132 Apollo St., Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF WORKS OF ART

SALE ON WEDNESDAY 23rd March 1949 at 3 P.M. precisely at the saleroom of the undersigned.

A choice collection of Japanese Satsuma of large size, Imari and other decorative porcelain, old China and English vases, incense burners and bowls of various sizes and designs, Bohemian glass English and Continental figures, cloisonne, and similar other works. On view on 22nd March from 11-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M.

P.S. The sale of lots left over unsold on the above date will be resumed on Thursday the 24th March at 3 P.M.

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Fort, Bombay.

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3rd WEEK
SUPER

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, & 9-30.
Sun. Mat. at 1 p.m.
Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 11-30 & 5 to 7.
An Evergreen Release

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

BOMBAY, Tuesday:
Hindu: Falgun Vad 8, 2005
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 21, 1368.
Parsi: Meher 21, 1318
Sunrise 6-42 a.m., Sunset 6-51 p.m.
Hightide 05-08, 19-37.
Lowtide 00-27 11-53

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION Meeting at 3-40 p.m.

To-day's Engagements

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Capt. R. Sawhny on "Future Development of RIN". Green's 1-45 p.m.

BOMBAY CITY ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: 8th Literacy Week Committee meeting at 5-30 p.m. at Committee's office

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER: Tea Party to Italian Economic Mission. Chamber's Office 5 p.m.

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION: Tea Party to Italian Economic Mission, Taj 6-30 p.m.

GREATER RAJASTHAN COMMITTEE: Public meeting under auspices of Committee Trading Hall on Marwadi Chamber of Commerce at 5-30 p.m. today (Tuesday). Important questions such as proposed capital of Greater Rajasthan and problems relating to Sirohi State, etc., will be discussed.

PRATHANA SAMAJ: In connection with the 82nd Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. Gurudayal Mallik will deliver a lecture on "Maharshi Dvendranath and his Mission (Bhajan by Tagore Society) today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir.

BHAGINI SAMAJ: Under auspicies of Bhagini Samaj, Bhuleshwar Centre (Jai Hind Estate) Smt. Sarojini Mehta will give a talk on "Cleaner City and Citizen's Duty" today (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. Smt. Lilochana Modi will preside.

LEGAL AID CONFERENCE

The Bombay Provincial Legal Aid Conference convened under the auspices of the Bombay Legal Aid Society, will hold a two-day session at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay, AT 5 p.m. ON SATURDAY 2nd APRIL AND 3 p.m. ON SUNDAY, 3rd APRIL. Mr. B. G Kher, Premier, Government of Bombay will inaugurate the Conference Mr. Justice J. C. Shah of the Bombay High Court will preside

The Conference will be attended by representatives of social service agencies and persons in sympathy with the legal aid movement. Persons desiring to attend the Conference may contact the Honorary Secretary, Hamam House, Hamam Street, Bombay.

ALL RELIGIONS CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, March 21 (API): An "All Religions Conference" will be held in Bombay from April 25 to 27. Sir S. Radhakrisnnan will preside over the first day's session, but the programme of the conference has not yet been finalised.

Mr. K.M. Munshi will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference which will be held under the auspices of the "Hindi Tatwagnyan Prachar Samiti".

B. P. C. C. To Meet On March 23

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. at Congress House.

A.I. SCHEDULED CASTES FEDERATION

THE SECRETARY OF THE ALL-INDIA SCHEDULED CASTES' FEDERATION BOMBAY WRITES: The Bombay branch of the All India Scheduled Castes Federation will contest the bye-election in E and F Ward Bombay Legislative Assembly, for a seat, vacated due to death of Dr. Shirodkar. Applications are invited from the Federationists desiring to contest as Federation's candidates. Applications should reach the office on Wednesday 23rd March, 1949 upto 5 p.m. (with Rs. 50 as application fee)

Maharashtra Chamber Of Commerce

NASIK, March 21, (API): The seventh session of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, will be held here on May 28.

A reception committee has been formed under the presidentship of Mr. K. C. Tiwari, a local businessman, to organise the session. Mr. G. G. Soundankar, Managing Director of the Sahyadri Insurance Company, has been elected as working president and Mr. D. S. Potnis, editor of "Gaokari" daily, as one of the secretaries.

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(Head Office: MADRAS)

Bombay Office:
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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Working hours of the Sub-Office at MATUNGA (BOMBAY) will be

8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. | On All Week Days except Sunday

Sunday will be a closed holiday.

A. R. SUNDARESAN, *Agent, Bombay Branch*
N. GOPALA IYER, *Secretary*

CITY'S MODEL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL WORK

BOMBAY, Monday.

A quiet and unostentatious centre of social work, the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, has now entered upon its 22 year of useful social activity. The Neighbourhood House is a centre of social service, where men, women and children of all castes and creeds come together and solve their "neighbourhood" problems. Its claim to be a model of Social Service is difficult to dispute.

The Neighbourhood House has an imposing array of social activities: there are indoor games and playgrounds for children; arrangements for tennis, football and boxing, for the growing boys; and adult education classes for both men and women.

There is a wide variety of hobbies, and recreations as well as sources of instructions, available to people Some of the more notable features are, a dispensary for women and children, an infant welfare centre, whose nurses daily visit the poorer houses everyday, a nursery school run with the cooperation of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, debates and public lectures, dramatic and musical entertainments, a vacation centre, and the offer of free tea and meal tickets for the needy.

An idea of the popularity of the House can be had by the fact that last year more than three lakhs of people made use of its amenities.

The Neighbourhood House depends entirely on public contributions for its upkeep, and Mr. N. J. Patel has issued an appeal for contributions, in the annual report for 1948.

EXHIBITION TO AID GANDHI FUND

BOMBAY, Monday.

An industrial exhibition will be held in Bombay in aid of the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund The exhibition will commence on the 23rd April 1949 and will last for one month. Half the net audited profits of this exhibition will be donated to the Fund.

Those who intend to participate in this exhibition should get in touch with the organiser and obtain literature and full particulars. A letter addressed to Post Box 524, Bombay, will bring the necessary information.

Radio

BOMBAY, March 22.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Mohan Pai Bhajan (Mirabai), 7-45 Wali Mohammad Bhajano, 8-0 News in (E), 8-15 Madhusudan G. Acharya Lalat Bhairavi, 8-45 News in (G).

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

12-45 p.m. Harmindar Singh Geet (Janardhan), 1-0 News in (G), 1-10 Laker, 1-30 News in (E), 1-40 Dvorak Czech Philharmonic Orchestra.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

4-30 p.m. School Broadcast, 5-0 Mohan Pai Bhavgeet, 5-15 Amir Baksh Sarangi recital, 5-30 Jantar Mantar Children's programme in Hindi, Urdu and Hindustani, 6-0 News in (E), 6-10 News in (H), 6-20 Gangabai Rao, 6-30 Shregkrishna H. Mehendale Kafi, 6-45 Bachubhai J. Soni Rewa, 7-0 Topic of the Day, 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report, 7-15 Amir Baksh Sarangi recital, 7-30 Navi Marathi Pustake Talk in Marathi by M. A. Karandikar, 7-45 Film Music.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

8-0 p.m. Kunjalata Desai Gujarati Geet, 8-15 News in (G), 8-30 Ustad Faiyaz Khan Vocal music, 9-0 News in (E), 9-15 Bachubhai J. Soni Shahana, 9-30 BBC News Relay, 9-40 Anything Goes, 9-45 Talk in English, 10-0 Moment Musical Variety programme of light music, 10-30 The Melachrino Strings, 10-45 Rustom Ardeshir Dalal Tenor Songs. Lehar Curtis Gounod.

VARIATIONS
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)
353 metres (850 kc/s.)

7-45 a.m. News in (E), 8-0 Harmindar Singh, 8-15 News in (H), 8-30 News in (M), 8-45 Amir Baksh Sarangi recital.

31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
353 metres (850 kc/s.)

12-50 p.m. News in (M), 1-0 Iqbal Gujarati songs, 1-30 Wali Mohammad Bhajano, 1-40 News in (H), 1-50 Akashwanine Chotare Composite programme in Gujarati, 2-20 Laker.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)
353 metres (850 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Iqbal Gujarati songs, 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners, 7-30 Commercial News, 7-45 News in (E), 8-0 News in (M), 8-15 Gangabai Rao Pad, 9-0 Shreekrishna H. Mehendale Adana, 9-15 News in (H), 9-30 Gangabai Rao Bhavgeet, 10-0 Ustad Faiyaz Khan Vocal music.

BARODA
BARODA, March 22.
250 metres (1,200 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Pad Ani Gaulan, 7-45 Ghulam Rasool and Party Hindustani songs, 8-0 News in (E), 8-15 Kanchanlal J. Shah Violin recital, 8-30 Bansari Mehta Gujarati songs, 8-45 News in (G), 6-0 p.m. News in (E), 6-10 Interlude, 6-15 For Rural Areas Relayed from Bombay, 6-35 Variety, 7-0 Thumri Khamaj by Air Artist, 7-15 Ghulam Rasool and Party Hindustani songs, 7-30 Diwakar Joshi Vocal music, 7-45 Patanan Patolan Talk in Gujarati by Gordhanbhai Patel, 8-0 Juthika Roy, 8-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report, 8-15 News in (G), 8-30 Diwakar Joshi Vocal music, 9-0 News in (E), 9-15 Kanchanlal J. Shah Violin recital, 9-30 Bansari Mehta Gujarati Geeto, 9-45 Music, 10-0 Diwakar N. Joshi Vocal music.

LORD LAYTON MEETS SARDAR

Mr. Desh Bandhu Gupta gave a party to the Reuter Goodwill Mission at Hotel Imperial Delhi on Friday last. Photo shows Lord Layton, leader of the Mission, meeting Sardar Patel.

MURDER ACCUSED ACQUITTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Koraja Shetty who was charged with having committed the murder of Sher Alzai, was acquitted of the charge at the Sessions Court, by Mr. M. B. Honawar.

The Prosecution case was that on the night of July 28, 1948, the deceased was stabbed, while returning home from his cutlery shop at Andheri.

It was further stated that the motive of the crime was that the deceased had deposed against the accused in another case at the Andheri Court.

The defence case was that the deceased and some of the prosecution witnesses entertained enmity to the accused as he had been a police informer against them in externment proceedings. It was therefore suggested that he was falsely implicated in the present case.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty and the accused was acquitted.

Mr. T. G. Lobo defended the accused and Mr. Gandhi appeared for the prosecution.

COMMON FRONT OF LEFTIST PARTIES

Conference To Be Held In Bombay

BOMBAY, Monday.

Leaders and representatives of various radical and revolutionary parties will confer in Bombay in the second week of April.

The Conference has been summoned by Mr. Saratchandra Bose, Founder-President of the Socialist Republican Party with a view to explore the possibilities of setting up a common Left Opposition Bloc and chalk out a co-ordinated programme.

The Conference will be attended by both the rival Forwad Bloc groups led by Mr. R. S. Rulkar, Nagpur labour leader and Mr. Sheelabhadra Yajee, Mr. Nana Patil, Mr. Jadhe and Mr. More of the Workers and Peasants Party of Maharastra and the Revolutionary Communist Party of India.

Invitations have been sent to the Communist Party and the Socialist Party, but it is learnt, they will not attend the Conference.

The Conference will set up a common front of leftist parties without dissolving their political or organisational identity. The main objectives of the new set-up is said to be the establishment of a socialist republic in India and the severance of ties with the British Commonwealth and opposition to the imperialist policy of Britain in Malaya and the Far East.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, March 21, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Monday, the 21st March, 1949.

There have been local thundershowers in Assam and a few thundershowers in West Bengal, Orissa, in and near the hills of the East Punjab and the west United Provinces and in Malabar. Dry thunderstorms are also reported frrm Chota Nagpur.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING 22ND: Thunderstorm-rain will occur locally in Assam, West Bengal and the adjoining districts of Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bihar. Isolated thundershowers may also occur in Malabar.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, March 21, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from 1st December 1949, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours on 21st March 1949:—

Ahmedabad 100 73 0 0 minus 0.5, Ahmednagar 98 65 0 0 minus 0.7, Bangalore 92 71 0 0.5 minus 0.7, Baroda 102 66 0 0.2 minus 0.2, BOMBAY 90 73 0 0 minus of.3 Calcutta 89 75 0 1.4 minus 1.2, Cal cut 92 80 0 0.7 minus 1.3 Colombo 88 72 0 14.6 minus 0.1, Cuttack 96 77 0 0.3 minus 1.8, Delhi 83 57 0 1.0 minus 1.7, Gwallor — 61 0 0.6 —, Gaya 93 67 0 2.6 plus 0.5, Hyderabad (Dn.) 99 69 0 0 minus 1.3, Indore 95 64 0 0.2 minus 0.6, Kolhapur 66 66 0 0 —, Madras 95 77 0 1.7 minus 5.8, Mysore 95 70 0 0 m nus 1.1, Nagpur 99 68 0 0.1 minus 1.8, Ootacamund 75 47 0 1.0 minus 3.2 Patna 89 68 0 3 9 plus 2.0, Poona 100 62 0 0 m nus 0.3, Shillong 68 55 0 2 3.1 plus 0.1, Sholapur 103, 72 0 0 minus 0.9, Simla 101, Surat 68 0 0.4 plus 0.1, Trichinopoly 99 75 0 0.5 minus 4.0.

HINDI-HINDUSTHANI CONTROVERSY

Seth Govind Das Clarifies Wardha Conference Resolution

Seth Govind Das, M.C.A., President Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has issued the following statement to the Press:

Some misunderstanding seems to have been caused regarding the Resolution on National passed at 'Rashtra Bhasha Pracharak Conference' held recently at Wardha, under my presidentship. It is obviously on account of the inadequate reporting of the proceedings of the Conference in the Press. I feel it necessary to clarify the position. The following resolution was passed at the Conference.

"This Conference of All-India Rashtrabhasha Pracharaks is glad to note that no difference of opinion is now left on the question of National Script for the country and Devanagari is recognised as the National Script by all. Similarly there is little difference of opinion about the contents of National Language. It is accepted by all that for the general work of the public easy Hindi should be used and for technical and scientific definitions, help should be taken from Sanskrit. By so doing, our National Language will be very near to the Provincial languages. The views hitherto expressed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are also in conformity with the above view.

DISPUTE OVER NAME.

To leave the question of National Language undecided for a long time, would hamper the efforts aimed at the cultural, social, political and educational progress of the country. This indecision would also result in the continued predominance of English. This Conference is, therefore, of the opinion that the question of National Language should be decided as early as possible. This Conference is further of the opinion that only Hindi is suited to be the National Language of India. But as some scholars and personalities of the non-Hindi speaking areas consider that the word 'Hindusthani' is a synonym of 'Hindi', this Conference, in order to decide the dispute about name, puts forward the suggestion that the question of Name should be left on some such scholars as are acceptable to All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan also.

This Conference is clearly of the opinion that the Constituent Assembly of India should make clear declaration about the National Language and National Script before finishing its work." (English translation of the Hindi original).

CLAIMS OF HINDI UPHELD.

It is clear that Rashtrabhasha Pracharaks' Conference upheld the claims of Hindi to be the National Language and Devanagari to be the National Script of the country. In order to avoid the controversy regarding the name of the Language, Rashtrabhasha Pracharak Conference had suggested that the matter may be referred to such persons as may be acceptable to the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan also. The resolution mentions no personalities and no names were decided. That was what the Rashtrabhasha Pracharak Conference had decided. So far as my position as President of the All-India Sahitya Sammelan is concerned. I had made it amply during the course of the discussion on the resolution that neither I nor the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan is committed to the decisions of the Rashtrabhasha Pracharak Conference. It is only a suggestion put forward by the Rashtrabhasha Pracharak Conference before the country.

THE SEED TRADERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following gentlemen were declared duly elected as President and Vice-President respectively of the Association for the Samvat Year 2005, at the Annual General Meeting of the Seeds Traders' Association Ltd., held on 21st March 1949:—

Mr. Ramdas Kilachand (President)
Mr. Mangulal Tricumlal (Vice-President).

HAILSTORM HITS JAMSHEDPUR

JAMSHEDPUR, March 21 (UPI): There was a hailstorm here yesterday afternoon. The size of the stones were unusually big and it continued for several minutes.

No report of damage has so far been received.

SAIGON, March 21 (PTI-Reuter): Vietnamese unity is a "family affair" and will be settled exclusively by the Vietnamese family, Mr. Tran Van Buu, head of the Government of South Vietnam, said in Saigon today on his return from France.

GREATING SALUBRIOUS CHANGE IN INDIA'S MORAL ATMOSPHERE

Nanda Suggests Pledge To Nation To Eight Anti-Social Activities

Writing under the caption "Movement for right action" in the latest issue of the "Harijan", Mr. K. G. Mashruwala observes:—

"One of the subjects which engaged the attention of the Sarvodaya Conference was to seek practical ways of creating a moral atmosphere in the country for cheking the evils of controls, profiteering, black-marketing, adulteration, high prices, bribery, corruption, etc., which everyone complains about and for which everyone blames everyone else but himself. It was realized that the first important thing to do was for everyone to awaken his own conscience and make a personal effort to act aright Shri Guizarilal Nanda had given serious thought to this matter and had put down his ideas in writing. He placed them before the conference in the following shape. It is a suggestion in the right direction and if men and women with a moral urge take up the matter seriously and work for it, they would help in creating a salubrious change in the moral atmosphere of the country."

The following is Mr. Nanda's note:

A perilous situation is developing in this country of ours. A moral sickness lies at the root of all our troubles. If this malady is not soon cured, India will be engulfed in political darkness and social and economic chaos. This calamity has to be prevented at all costs.

The Government has a duty to do. But it is for the people to create the conditions in which the desirable policies and measures of the administration can fructify and a Government negligent of its obligations in any matter is compelled to take the right course. Such conditions can arise only if more and more individuals and groups begin to practise enlightened action based on right thinking and adopt in their lives standards which they profess and preach, and avoid on their part conduct which they deplore in others.

Inasmuch as it is my faith that the strength and worth of an individual and a nation depend on how much of the virtues of love, purity, unselfishness and honesty are embodied in their lives in token thereof, I declare:

I.

1. I will not sell or buy the black market;
2. I will not accept or give a bribe;
3. I will not knowingly make for sale an article inferior to the specified quality or give short measure.
4. I will not adulterate an article for sale;
5. I will not bring false accusation against any person or group;
6. I will not repeat an accusation of which the truth has not been ascertained.
7. I will not evade tax payment.
8. I will not be influenced by any consideration of personal or sectional advantage in the advice take in connection with any public body or public activity in an advisory or administrative capacity.
9. I will not travel without a ticket in public conveyances.

II.

I hold the following to be anti-social acts which I will keep away from and discourage to the utmost extent:

1. Procuring or providing a job by unfair means;
2. Securing a contract, licence or other advantage by unfair means;
3. Incurring unnecessary or wasteful expenditure;
4. Creating nuisance by negligent disposal of dirt, refuse, etc.

III.

To any person who has joined this movement. I shall render all such help as lies in my power to prevent or remove, injustice arising on account of his fulfilling the terms of this pledge.

Physical Educationists To Confer

BOMBAY, Monday.

His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, will inaugurate at the R.A. Podar College Hall, Matunga on March 26 a two-day conference of physical educationists of the province. The conference will be presided over by Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University.

Sponsored by the Government of Bombay, the conference will hold discussions under eight sections: physical education for boys and men, physical education for girls and women, scouting and guiding with education for social service, military training, recreation, nutrition, demonstrations and exhibitions. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Dr. P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Health Minister, and others will participate in the deliberations.

Mr. K. S. Mhaskar, Convenor of the conference, in an appeal for funds, states the total expenses of the conference were estimated at Rs. 30,000. The Bombay Government had granted Rs. 15,000 and the balance would have to be collected by way of donations.

Advisory Council For Railways

PATNA, March 21, (API): The Government of India have set up an advisory research council for railway with Mr. K. C. Bakhale, Chief Commissioner of Railways as Chairman according report received here.

The members of the Council are:—Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, Sir K. S. Krishnan, Director of the National Physical Laboratory of India, Dr. D. R Malhotra, Chief Chemist and Metallurgist, B.B. and C.I. Railway, Mr. P. L. Verma, Traction Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, Rai Bahadur P. L. Gupta, Chief Engineer, E.I Railway, Mr. Jagnath, Liaison Officer and a representative of the Central Standards Office for Railways.

The reason for setting up the Council, it is learnt, is to improve efficiency, effect economy and coordinate research on subjects connected with railways.

PARSIS CELEBRATE NAVROZ

BOMBAY, Monday.

Jamshedi Navroz, the Festival of Spring, was celebrated by the city Parsis and Iranis with great eclat today.

Clad in immaculate white, thousands of Parsis and Zoroastrian Iranis were seen wending their way to the fire-temples, where prayers were offered and Jashan ceremonies were performed.

Scenes of fraternity were witnessed at several Navroz gatherings, held in some parts of the city, where members of all the communities mixed freely with each other and exchanged greetings.

It being a bank holiday, all the city markets, Government offices and business houses in the city remained closed. All the Irani restaurants of the city, which are usually open throughout the year were also closed, and customers, usually dependent for their morning tea on such restaurants had to go away disappointed.

The festival of Jamshedi Navroz is connected with a glorious chapter in Zoroastrian history, and is named after Shah Jamshed of the Peshdadian Dynasty of Iran, who was the first to observe it as a new year day.

This happened, according to the historians, about 8000 years ago This old festival has survived the ravages of time, and has been consistently observed by Iranis all over the world. In Iran it is celebrated with great traditional pomp as the greatest festival of the year

A section of the Parsis observe Jamshedi Navroz as their new year day. They believe that it is on this day that the earth completes its full round, and hence it is the real new year.

NEW DELHI, March 21 (API): Three eminent French Naval Engineers are arriving here next month to advis the Government of India on the possibility of establishing a new ship-yard building in India, was learnt here today.

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Vinkola NOW HAS VITAMIN B

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XI-9

IT'S THE LAST STRAW
I'm used to heavy loads, in fact I've been brought up to them. But there is a limit, if you don't mind my saying so, and after that it becomes too much even for me.
The limit in question is the tonnage of your vehicle. It's all very well to think of the springs, but in the end, I have to do the final springing and carry the full load. So if you have a 4 ton truck, please don't put 4½ tons on it.
Because I'm warning you, it may be the last straw which will make me collapse.
DON'T OVERLOAD
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Lack Of Transport Hampered Coal Output In '48

INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN ON PROBLEMS AFFECTING INDUSTRY

Mr. Kumud Basu, Chairman, Indian Mining Association, in his speech at the annual meeting held on March 18, 1949, at 11-30 a.m. at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, said:

This Association was inaugurated in 1892 and you will see from one of the appendices to the Annual Report, which has been in your hands for some days now, that the names of those who occupied this chair annually for the last thirtyseven years are listed. They include some very distinguished 'Coal' personalities, past and present all of them British and all representing firms of the former Clive Street hierarchy. In addressing you today, Gentlemen, I have the privilege of being the first Indian to occupy this chair and my firm provides the first break with the old tradition. I am very conscious of this honour but it is a personal disappointment to me that I have been partially incapacitated for the major portion of the year and have not been able to take as active a part as I would have liked in the affairs of the Industry.

I have purposely prefaced the remarks which I want to make to you today by calling your attention to the outward and visible signs of change in the Industry because other more important but less obvious ones are taking place. The impression seems to be widespread that an important section of the Industry is in the hands of foreigners. This belief has been expressed publicly on more thnn one occasion recently, so I have had the stock-holdings of about thirty of the largest Coal Companies examined and find the share registers indicate that out of their aggregated total of approximately Rs. 498 lakhs issued capital, Rs. 389 lakhs worth of shares are held by Indians and Rs. 109 lakhs by non-Indians, which expressed in terms of percentages is 78 per cent Indian and 22 per cent non-Indian. I hope this statement of mine will dispel the present misconception.

About this time of the year the annual meeting of the Indian Mining Federation and the Indian Colliery Owners Association follow closely upon that of the Indian Mining Association. The respective Chairmen all say, in different ways much the same things about the Industry and some of you may have wondered why these three bodies representing the producers have not got together. As a matter of fact, during the last eighteen months close co-operation has been achieved by a working arrangement through the Joint Working Committee of the three Associations. This co-operation has enabled policy to be determined and view points placed before Government with a large measure of unanimity. It is a fact which few will deny that the subjects on which there is difference of opinion between different sections of the trade form a very small percentage of the whole, and on the vast majority of subjects there is complete unanimity of outlook. Encouraged therefore by the success of this first experiment in collaboration, mining interests have recently been considering that it should not be a matter of difficulty and would certainly be a most desirable culmination, if the example set by and the experience gained from the closer co-operation over the last eighteen months could be carried forward to the formation of one all-embracing Association representing coal mining interests.

I am happy to say that at a gathering of coal producers last month the principle of amalgamation was unanimously agreed to. An ad hoc committee has been formed to suggest a framework and I have every hope that this will be the last occasion on which the views of the Industry will be expressed from a diversity of platforms. With my thirty-five years of experience in the coal industry I would like to appeal to all sections to co-operate in the formation of one Association.

Turning to the production side of the Industry: We seem to be faced with a change of official opinion on the country's requirements of coal. The Indian Coalfields Committee estimated that the requirements by 1956 would be in the neighbourhood of 41 million tons and they advocated therefore that our aim should be to provide for a progressive increased consumption of 1-1/2 million tons a year. In 1947 one of the resolutions of the Conference on Industrial Development in India was to recommend: "an increase in the movement of coal by 4 million tons per annum over the existing level of 25/26 million tons per annum to enable the existing requirements to be met". To get a true perspective one needs to have production figures from 1946 to 1948 before one and to remember we are only reviewing the year 1948, not, say, a decade after these recommendations were framed.

PRODUCTION FIGURES.

The figures of this Association's production in round figures are:—

1946 ..... 16 millions tons
1947 ..... 17 million tons
1948 ..... 17-3/4 million tons

I can say without fear of contradiction that in 1948 the Members of this Association could have easily produced a further two million tons of coal, had the transport been available to carry the coal from the pits. An examination of the published accounts of members of this Association will show that they have spent vast sums during the past three years upon capital expenditure for equipping and modernizing the mines, to meet the anticipated increased demand. That this capital will now have to lie dormant for a considerable period constitutes a serious burden on the companies concerned.

I would like to make a point here and that is the demand for Indian coal from consumers abroad. Coal exported from India brings into India the much needed Foreign Currency which is required to enable India to purchase food. There is a sustained demand for Indian coal from our neighbours in Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, China, Japan and Australia. These demands can only be met if quick and efficient transportation is made available to the Coal Industry. Here I would like to sound a note of warning. The coal that India exports must be good coal if India wishes to hold her Export markets. When other countries can again take their place in these same export markets, Indian coal will stand in competition in which quality will be the determining factor.

The increasing stocks have created a problem of no small concern to the Industry since the disturbing fact or affects not only the Industry's production but also employment and at the same time raises acute problems of finance. As the pressure of stocks at collieries increased the Industry repeated its requests for a higher allocation of wagons. It was then that official statements began to be made that the country really does not need as much coal as had formerly been estimated, and I regret to say that during recent weeks the Ministry of Transport has cut the already reduced quota of wagons to a figure 300 per day lower than the minimum required to cope with the existing production. You may judge, Gentlemen, that as 3,000 wagons a day, required to move the coal we are raising, is now reduced to only 2,700 there is little hope of clearing the deteriorating stock of the order of 2 million tons which is lying in the Bengal and Bihar fields.

In his Budget speech delivered in February, the Hon'ble Minister for Transport explained the difficulties being encountered by the Railways and the steps the Minister has taken in an endeavour to overcome these difficulties. I cannot too strongly emphasize that the prosperity of not only the Coal Industry but also of every other Industry in this country is dependent upon an efficient Transportation System.

The Coal Industry has extended the fullest co-operation to the Railway Administration and will continue to do so. This is exemplified by the substantial closing in the gap during 1948 between wagon allotments and wagon loadings.

I need not dwell on the financial burden so large a stock entails nor on the inevitable increase in raising costs which restriction presages. I do feel, however, that I should point to other defects in this transport policy. It is hardly compatible with the need to increase production, about which we have heard so much lately and which is epitomized in the slogan "Produce or Perish"; neither does it assist in establishing what everyone admits is a necessity in this basic industry—a settled labour force.

Labour Relations, to my mind, are of the first importance to Industry, and especially to the Coal Industry. We all know, Gentlemen, that labour is no longer regarded as a commodity which can be 'hired or fired', but conditions have now been made so attractive in coal mining that workers, mainly surface workers, have flocked to the collieries. Not all of this labour can be accommodated in work. The wagon shortage, by putting a brake on raisings reduced the volume of employment which can be offered to labour. There is thus created a problem of surplus labour—surplus not only to the amount of work which is available, but also surplus in the sense that the output per manshift is lower today than it was 12 years ago. According to figures supplied by the Chief Inspector of Mines in 1935 the overall average output per head per week was 2.5 tons whereas in 1947 it had dropped to 1.16 tons. This state of things is bad for industry and what is bad for the industry is also bad for the workers. For them it destroys security of employment and gives rise to dissatisfaction; but it is scarcely fair to hold employers responsible, as so many labour leaders are prone to do, for the effect of circumstances which lie outside managerial control.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Government has been preoccupied with the improvement of labour conditions during the past few years. We are not likely to cavil at the pursuit of an aim which is laudable in itself and the groundwork of industrial well-being, but the Coal Industry has of late been rapidly subjected to experimental labour codes which are regarded as far in advance of the labour conditions existing in other industries in this country. I think I can speak for all members of this Association when I say that we warmly welcome measures for the amelioration of the lot of the coal miner, whose work is necessarily dirty and unattractive. We must however ensure that we do not try to move forward too fast, and while progressing we must watch that the all-important production aspect is not lost sight of, particularly in this industry where conditions are less stable than many.

The benefits which the labour have recently had showered on them had led the unions to believe that they have only "to knock and it shall be opened unto them". There are many ways of "knocking" and today labour leading seems to be such an attractive occupation that we are now faced with the phenomenon of fragmentation of unions and, such is the competition to become labour leaders, mainly among men without experience in mines, let me add, that there are cases where more than one union operates in a colliery and both allege affiliation to the same political party.

On the whole however I think the relations between the Industry and its labour force have improved over the year under review. The main reason for this can be attributed to the Conciliation Board Award which has now completed its first full year of effectiveness; both employers and the labour force have adjusted themselves to altered conditions.

It must be remembered that this Award is an outstanding example of compromise between the Industry and labour, and the Award was really an agreement voluntarily accepted by both sides and not an arbitrary piece of legislation imposed by Statute.

All our members will want to know what progress has been made in negotiations with Government for the Industry to be relieved of the burden of procurement and distribution of foodgrains. This is a costly and onerous charge on the Industry for they have to feed dependents as well as workers at concession rates and, whilst the price of coal is controlled, the prices of rice and wheat continue to rise. The Industry is therefore constantly faced with an unknown liability and these concessions are one of the primary reasons for the influx of surplus labour. We have been pressing our point for more than a year now and although Government appointed a Food Concessions Committee on a tripartite basis to enquire into the present system, no agreement was reached as the labour representatives on this committee, although admitting the defects, were reluctant to agree to changes in the system. Employers representatives therefore put forward proposals that Government should take over the entire responsibility, administration and finance of providing the foodstuffs to be issued to labour on a fully rationed basis and that colliery labour should be treated as a rationed community and, with their dependants, should draw rations from Government operated shops on Government documentation and ration cards. This would mean that labour would have to purchase their foodstuffs at controlled prices and the Industry have offered to replace the concessions with a monetary equivalent. Government are examining the proposals and hope to reach a decision shortly. I am sure every colliery owner will be glad to obtain relief from this irksome task which the Industry shouldered during the famine period and which they have continued to shoulder ever since.

FUTURE OF INDUSTRY.

I do not want to assume the role of a Jeremiah today and I would rather offer some suggestions which I think are constructive for the future of the Industry. The Indian Coal-fields Committee recommended the establishment of a National Coal Commission operating under a Minister of Fuel and Power. They visualised an organization on the lines of a public corporation acting with wide executive powers but subject in policy to a Minister who in turn would be accountable to the Nation's Parliament. The plan has the merit of centralising the control of the Industry in a single Government Ministry while at the same time leaving the execution of the general policy of untrammelled by an excess of administrative procedure. At present collieries are under the jurisdiction of three different Ministries of the Dominion Government, and not unnaturally each legislates with an eye to a specific set of problems and objectives. Co-ordination of policy is vital in managing the affairs of the Coal Industry, and there is no time to be lost in implementing some of the more urgent recommendations of the Coalfields Committee. The establishment of the National Coal Commission along the lines of their recommendation is also a matter which has waited too long. Many of the recent problems of the Industry, especially in regard to labour legislation and price fixing, would probably not have arisen if the control of the Industry had been in the hands of a single authority. Not the least of the aspects of the proposed Commission which commends itself to me is the close consultation that would exist between the Industry and the Commission's officials in dealing with problems.

There has been some advocacy of late and even suggestions from authoritative quarters that the existing prices should be changed from fixed prices into maximum prices, so that coal may be sold below the present statutory quotations. My predecessor in this chair drew attention, in one of his annual reviews, to the fact that a transformation had taken place in the relationship between prices and wages and, that in order to give the workers a reasonable standard of life, it is necessary to put the wage factor before the demand-supply factor. This can only be done with a stabilised price; a return to cut throat price competition would inevitably mean casting the Industry back into the slough which existed a decade ago. Competitive prices can never harmoniously fit in with our present system of control and we have found that our present system of controlled prices is essential if we are to have a contented and settled labour force, methodical planning of work in the mines, and the ability to expand production. It would therefore be an extremely unwise step to undo what has already been achieved. Coal, being a basic commodity, is essential to the stability of the other industries in this country, and we must retain fixed prices so as to avoid these wide fluctuations which have been such a tragic feature of the industry in the past.

In April the Honourable Minister for Industry and Supply, whose portfolio includes the Coal Industry has kindly consented to address the Industry. I hope he will be able to guide us in solving some of the problems which beset the Industry, a few of which I have touched on today.

LEAKAGE OF QUESTION PAPERS

University Examination In Madras Postponed

MADRAS, March 21 (APL): Owing to widespread leakages of question papers the University of Madras have postponed indefinitely the B.A. (Hons), B.Sc., (Hons) and the B.Sc., preliminary examinations scheduled to be held tomorrow.

In the Madras Assembly today Mr. M. S. Abdul Majid to a point of information asked the Education Minister whether Government were aware of the leakage. For the same reasons, he said examinations in 1946 were also postponed. "Such leakage" he added, is almost becoming an epidemic year after year in this province and I should like to know what steps the Government are taking to prevent leakages in future."

Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Education Minister told the member that it was a fact the preliminary examination in English for honours and science degree classes had been postponed in view of leakages." The University authorities" said the Minister, are investigating as to who are responsible for the leakages and to punish them suitably."

Earl Of Listowel

AUCKLAND, New Zealand Mar. 21 (PTI-Reuter): The Earl of Listowel, British Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who has been discussing Commonwealth relations with Australian representatives, arrived here by air from Sydney today.

He left shortly afterwards for Wellington where he will have talks with Mr. Peter Fraser, New Zealand Premier.

Lord Listowel will return to Auckland on Saturday and leave by air for England on Sunday.

In the past, India has been a great sea-faring country. The Governor-General in 1800 reporting to London said "The port of Calcutta contains about 10000 tons of shipping, built in India of a description calculated for the conveyance of cargoes to England". Digby in his "Prosperous India" wrote that the teakwood vessels of Bombay are greatly superior to the "Oaken" walls of old England.

At present, however, shipbuilding on modern lines is in its initial stages in India. In the years to come ships of Steel built in India's growing yards will carry our seaborne trade across the seven seas.

Much of this limited progress has been achieved with Indian Steel and Indian Steel will continue to provide the basic strength for further progress in this direction.

Launching of Jala Usha — Indian Ship built with Indian Steel

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BARODA'S BATTING DEBACLE ON PERFECT WICKET

Phadkar Strikes Deadly Spell: Hazare's Gallant Knock

BOMBAY, Monday.

On an excellent three-day wicket which had nothing in it commend itself to the bowlers save the heart-breaking quality of its turf, Baroda fared disastrously after starting confidently though not brightly. One may search for the batting failures but one will discover nothing as there was nothing to discover unless it be the inability of the Baroda batsmen, Hazare apart, to play innocuous and docile attack.

The opening pair of the visitors continued where they had left off yesterday and added 59 runs before they were separated very shortly before the lunch interval. This was at 123. By the time the last two digits had changed place 6 Baroda batsmen were resting in the pavilion after their sojourn to the batting crease, in most cases short. While he delivered only four balls, Phadkar accounted for Adhikari, Gul Mohammad and Nimbalkar without conceding a run. Three balls later the Yuvaraj of Baroda returned to pavilion caught at short leg.

Sohoni edged Tarapore towards short fine leg where a very good catch by Uday Merchant sent him back. The other opening batsmen followed his partner in the next over when he snicked Phadkar behind the wickets.

The resumption after lunch was quite sensational, even more heartening for the Bombay side than might have been thought possible at any time of the game. Hazare played ball from Phadkar, the first after the lunch interval and took a single off the next. Adhikari survived one ball and was out tragically to the next. He played it with the bottom of his bat on to his pads and having travelled thus far the ball decided to reach Adhikari's wicket which it promptly did.

But the dismissal of Gul Mohammad and later Nimbalkar offered no explanation and perhaps not even as excuse. Both the batsmen played tentatively inside the ball and had their stumps knocked back. Perhaps the balls came a trifle faster off the pitch, but the pace was certainly not so great as to justify the dismissal of experienced cricketers. Phadkar was keeping a good length and bowling at the wicket. In neither of the two cases did the ball do anything either in the air or off the wicket. Both Gul Mohammad and Nimbalkar got themselves beaten by play which must be considered to be bad. The first in line to the succession of the throne of Baroda survived a couple of balls before a ball which came in slightly and at a somewhat reduced pace caused the bat to hit the ball during the follow through and Irani at short square-leg brought off a neat catch to dismiss the fourth Baroda batsman after the lunch interval.

Then the magnificent Hazare aided by the passive and almost non-violent Shinde figured in a three figure stand, the second of the innings, though only the fifth of the match. While Shinde put everything he had in a straight and dead bat Hazare proceeded to expose the limitations of a weak attack by getting some quick runs which would have been quicker had his side not been in such a nasty position. He took 160 minutes for his innings which were but two short of his century. After restraining himself from cutting square for 160 minutes Hazare flashed at a ball well outside the off stump and got a slight tickle which was held by Mantri behind the stumps.

Shinde who left just before Hazare was out to a great catch at forward short leg by Madan Raiji, who anticipated the ball very well and dived to make it, Shinde poking at a tame short pitched ball from Phadkar.

Gaekwad and Ghorpade who have come together for the ninth wicket are facing the bowling very well. Each show a sound judgment and an excellent defence. They have been batting very confidently so far except for a dangerous quick which Gaekward got past Uday Merchant at short fine leg. If they continue to show the same straight bat to-morrow as they have done to-day, the Baroda innings have not yet finished.

Sohoni and Vichare put up a good stand for the first wicket, but they could have got their runs at a better pace without running any risks at all. Indeed, sometimes by his refusal to take obvious runs, Sohoni lost a good few singles. Vichare on the other hand wasted a lot of time whenever he had the strike by fidgetting about before getting down to his stance.

Tarapore bowled to a dangerous leg trap, which was dangerous entirely to the fielder concerned. In spite of his experience of Poona where Umrigar received a severe fright at silly mid-off being hit off a full toss, Tarapore persisted in his close fielding when neither the wicket nor the batsmanship nor yet certainly Tarapore's bowling needed any. Raiji came quite close to being hit and hit even more severely than Umrigar had been hit at Poona, for the bat from Sohoni's hand slipped as he had a wild swipe at a wide ball outside the leg stump and just glanced off Raiji's face. Rangnekar who stood at very silly-mid on and Raiji who stood at very short short square-leg would have been unnecessary martyrs for none of the batsmen was intimidated by Tarapore's close field.

Phadkar finished the day with six of the eight wickets that fell during the day and conceded but 49 runs in his 34 overs. He bowled accurately but without any pace off the wicket which afforded him no assistance whatsoever. He varied his direction quite cleverly, however and made the batsman watch him all the time. Surprisingly, however, he was not as dangerous with the second new ball as he might have been and did not trouble either Shinde or Hazare with swing and swerve.

The question of the follow on is a ticklish one. For the wicket is still good for another three or four days and should the Baroda batsmen come into their element they might well set Bombay the task of getting one, two or even three hundred runs on a fourth innings wicket which will definitely show signs of wear and assist Shinde considerably.

It therefore appears likely that Ibrahim may bat again and declare his innings leaving Baroda with about 300 runs or so for a victory which will be exceedingly difficult on a fourth innings wicket.

THE SCOREBOARD

Bombay (1st Innings)	629
BARODA (1st Innings).	
S. W. Sohoni c Uday Merchant b Tarapore	63
S. K. Vichare c Mantri b Phadkar	56
H. R. Adhikari b Phadkar	0
Vijay Hazare c Mantri b Umrigar	96
Gul Mohammad b Phadkar	0
R. B. Nimbalkar b Phadkar	0
The Yuvraj of Baroda c Irani b Phadkar	0
S. G. Shinde c Raiji b Phadkar	18
D. K. Gaekwad batting	10
J. N. Ghorpade batting	7
Vivek Hazare to bat	
Extras	6
Total (for 8 wickets)	258

..Fall of wickets—1/123, 2/123, 3/130, 4/130, 5 132, 6/132, 7/239 and 8/241.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
D. G. Phadkar	34	16	49	6
P. R. Umrigar	32	12	63	1
G. Ramchand	8	2	11	0
K. K. Tarapor	42	10	95	1
M. N. Raiji	11	1	31	0
R. R. Irani	6	3	3	0

Umpires—Messrs. P. K. Sinha and M. G. Vijayasarathy.

WORLD OPEN TENNIS TOURNEY LIKELY

U. S. To Invite 32 Best Amateurs And Professionals

NEW YORK, March 21 (PTI-Reuter): The first World Open Lawn Tennis Championship may be held in the United States in September, with 30,000 dollars offered as prize money for the professionals.

Lloyd J. Douglas, Director of the Save-A-Child Foundation, and International Agency which helps to bring disabled persons' children from Europe, said he planned on invite 32 of the world's top professional and amateur players to participate.

The site for the event would be either New York, Chicago or Los Angeles.

Douglas said Jerry Adler of the Professional Lawn Tennis Association, had already given consent and he would ask the United States Amateur Lawn Tennis Association for approval this week.

The ameteurs would receive expense money and appropriate trophies, according to Douglas' plans, while 6,000 dollars would go to the champion if a professional wins.

Other prizes for the professionals would be: Runners up 4,000 dollars, the losing semi-finalists 2,000 and the four unsuccessful quarter-finalists 1,000 dollars. Other professionals taking part would receive 500 dollars each.

The profits from the event and all Radio and Television receipts would go to the foundation.

Miss Shroff's Narrow Victory In Semifinal

WOMEN'S BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Monday.

A very exciting finish was witnessed in to-day's semifinal match in the Women's Open Billiards Tournament conducted by the P.V.M. Gymkhana. Miss Rhoda Shroff, who had a plus handicap of 30 points managed to survive after a very thrilling last minute struggle.

Being for the major portion of the game in arrears to her opponent Miss Coomie Adenwala, Miss Shroff levelled the score at 142. Miss Adenwala, who was given plus 60 as handicap, led by nearly fifty points all along, mostly by the small but consistent breaks which she made with every visit to the table.

Once the scores were level, the two players always kept abreast of each other, until in the closing phase of the match, Miss Shroff was leading by 196 points to 173. It looked all over for Miss Adenwala, but the latter ran up a useful break of 13 to reduce the margin to 186-196. Miss Shroff getting another chance made no mistake about it and scored the remaining four points in two strokes, the second one being more a fluke. Miss Shroff ultimately ran out a narrow winner by 200 points to 186.

TEAM OF LANCASHIRE LEAGUE DOMINION PLAYERS TO TOUR INDIA THIS WINTER

Worrell Of West Indies And Mankad And Hazare Among Those Invited

LONDON, March 20 (P.T.I.-Reuter): A cricket team composed mainly of Dominion professionals playing in Lancashire Leagues is expected to tour India, Pakistan and Ceylon next winter.

John Livingston, Australian wicket-keeper batsman who has been negotiating the tour with Indian Cricket Authorities, said that he is to write to Prime Minister Attlee to seek the patronage of the King. It is intended to call the side the "British Empire Touring Team".

The team expects to leave England in October returning in March. They will travel by sea but most of the long internal journeys will be made by air.

George Duckworth, former England wicket-keeper, who has been invited to act as Manager, said his winter activities in sporting journalism and farming interests may prevent his accepting the offer.

Among those League players invited by Mr. Livingston to make the tour are the Indian Test players Vinoo Mankad and V. S. Hazare.

The others are C. Pepper, G. Tribe, F. Freer, W. Alley, J. Pettiford, B. Dooland, R. Craig, D. Fothergill and D. Fitzmaurice (all Australians), E. Weekes and F. Worrell (West Indies) and two former England Test players, C. Barnett and G. Pope.

Dominion players with County side have been invited to complete the party. They are Laddie Outschoorn, Ceylon-born Worcestershire player. Jack Walsh and V. Jackson Leicestershire's two Australians, J. McMahon, Surrey's Australian bowler, and Tom Pritchard, Warwickshire's fast bowler from New Zealand.

The Captaincy has been offered to Martin Donnelly, Warwickshire and New Zealand left-hander.

FOOTBALL IN BANGALORE

CALICUT, March 21 (API): The Binny Mills Team, Bangalore, won the Final of the Mohamed Abdur Rahman Memorial All-India Football Tournament today by defeating the Students Football Club, Bangalore, by two goals to one. The match was replayed this evening at the Manachira Ground before a crowd of four thousand.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Draw for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament will be received by one and all with approval. There are no byes this year. Thirty-two teams have been entered and splendid support has been received from up-country teams.

Prominent among the outstation challengers are East Punjab Police, Army Reds from Gwalior, Kalyanmal Mills from Indore, Ajmere Heroes, Central Ordinance Depot of Jubbulpore, Hindustan Aircraft of Bangalore, Fresher's Club from Meerut, Bhopal Wanderers, two teams from Belgaum New Star and Lucky Star.

It is a pity that Punjab Sports of Calcutta did not send in their entry. Also, due to some local trouble no team from the Central Provinces has been entered.

The tournament commences on the 28th of March and the following is the draw for the tournament proper, there being no preminary round:—

Top Half

FIRST QUARTER:—East Punjab Police vs. Kirkeeans, B. B. and C. I. Rly. "A" vs. Dockyard, Army Reds (Gwalior) vs. Catholic Gymkhana, B. E. S. T. vs. Kirkee United.

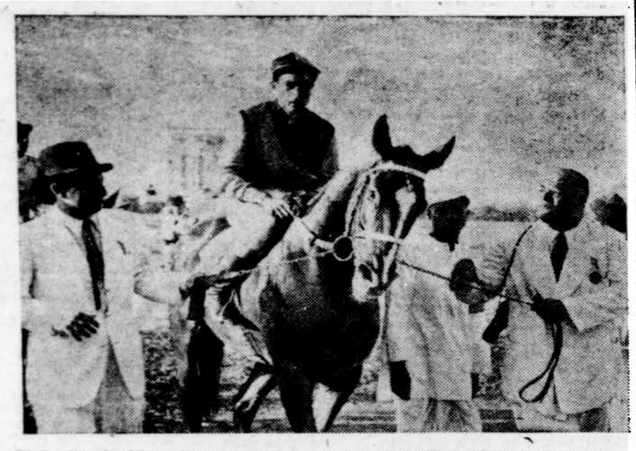
SECOND QUARTER:—Lucky Star (Belgaum) vs. Bombay City, Bombay Armyn Area vs. Goan Sports Club, Kalyanmal Mills (Indore) Bhimraj Sports, Young Sports vs. Lusitanians 'A'

Bottom Half

THIRD QUARTER:—Tata vs. Ajmere Heroes, B. P. T. vs. O. O. D. Jubbulpore, Times vs. G. I. P. Rly. "A", Young Sports vs. Hindustan Aircraft (Bangalore).

FOURTH QUARTER: St. Xavier's College "A" vs. Poona United, B. I. N. vs. Fresher's Club (Meerut), Olympic Club (Nagpur) vs. St. Xavier's College "B", New Star (Belgaum) vs. Bhopal Wanderers.

GAMBLE FOR LOVE TRIUMPHS IN THE JUVENILE DERBY



Unbeaten in his only two previous outings GAMBLE FOR LOVE, jointly owned by M. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. J. Wadia, had no difficulty in winning the Champagne Stakes yesterday. The leading jockey of the season Kheemsingh was astride the Taylib-trained champion.

FAVOURITES OBLIGE AT HOLIDAY MEETING

Mubarak And Gamble For Love Win Convincingly

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Monday.

Punters had a glorious holiday racing at Mahaluxmi to-day when the fourth day of the spring meeting was decided.

Pandu Khade was once again in lime-light. He rode a brainy race when steering home first Mubarak by three lengths from Boop's Fancy in the day's main attraction, the Aga Khan's spring cup. Pandu did not adopt run-away tactics on the winner as was done by Chavan when the winner failed as the warm favourite nine days ago. Till the four he kept his mount in about the fifth position and at the bend when early pace-makers, Paper King and Pravina shot their bolts, Pandu allowed Mubarak to slip on the rails and the race was over midway up the straight.

Boop's Fancy, of course, came up very fast at the end to place second and Gipsy Gem was third. The Calcutta contestant, Jacquemont who was the installed favourite in the race was inconspicuous from the early stage and finished down the field.

Khade, early in the day scored a very comfortable win on Princessa in the first division of the Elephanta Plate and as on Saturday, he asserted the distinction in the saddle to-day.

GAMBLE FOR LOVE.

In the other attraction, the Champagne Stakes, 5 to 3 on favourite, Gamble for Love hit the front soon after the flag-fall and making all the running as she liked, the champion three-year-old Philosopher-Nectar filly, pulling up, held her stable companion, Mansoor at bay by 2 1/2 lengths.

Tom Fergusson sent out a lucrative double for his patron, Mr. Avasia through Valiant Prince and Gay Pilot.

TREBLE POOL.

The treble pool was solved by 128 punters. Each ticket returned Rs. 1,059-8-0.

The following are the results:—

★

ELEPHANTA PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furs.

LIZALEE 8-12 Uttamsingh 1
KAMMU 8-12 P. Khade 2
RAJ LUXMI 8-12 Magansingh 3
NO NO NANETTE 8-12 S. Hanuman 4

Won by 1 1/4 length, 3 lengths, short head.
Time—1 min. 18 secs.
Not run—Why Again, Ati's Pride.
Tote paid Rs. 35 for win, and Rs. 14, 12 and 16 for places.

★

RENALA PLATE—1¼ Miles

TASLAROON 7-8 Shiba 1
PAN SUPARI 8-5 Purtusingh 2
NIRVANA 8-10 Kheemsingh 3
NASRULLAH 8-8 P. Khade 4

Won by Short head. Neck, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time—42 1-5 secs.
Not run—Prospero.
Tote paid Rs. 78 for win, and Rs. 22, 15 and 15 for places.

AHMEDNAGAR PLATE (Div. II)
1 Mile 1 Fur.

VALIANT PRINCE 9-2 Duffy ... 1
GINGER LADY 8-11 Kheemsingh.. 2
QUEEN'S CUP 9-2 Mitchell 3
BR. SUNSHINE 8-13 S. Chavan.... 4

Won by 3/4 length, 1¼ length, Neck.
Time—1 min. 59 secs.
Not run—Nicotine, Crescendo.
Tote paid Rs. 51 for win, and Rs. 21, 21 and 51 for places.

★

ELEPHANTA PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furs.

PRINCESSA 8-12 P. Khade 1
TABASSUM 8-12 Kheemsingh 2
AAFRIN 8-12 Sk. Ahmed 3
CHERRY BLOSSOM 8-12 G. Chavan 4

Won by 6 lengths, Short head, 3½ lengths.
Time—1 min. 17 3-5 secs.
Not run—Desert Queen, Dinkie, Malka-e-Alam, G. Darling, Georgette, True Love, Anant Lakshmi.
Tote paid Rs. 13 for win, and Rs. 11, 11 and 11 for places.

★

AHMEDNAGAR PLATE (Div. I)
1 Mile 1 Fur.

KALPNA 9-2 Ganesh 1
BATTLE OUT 8-10 Shivaji 2
MARLOW 8-11 B. Khade 3
PALMY DAYS 8-8 Ganpat S. 4

Won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths, 2 1/4 lengths.
Time—1 min. 58 secs.
Not run—Flying Clipper, Wet Bob, Court Dancer.
Tote paid Rs. 23 for win, and Rs. 12, 18 and 15 for places.

★

AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP—1¼ Miles

MUBARAK 8-4 P. Khade 1
BOOP'S FANCY 8-3 S. Chavan 2
GIPSY GEM 8-1 Shaikh 3
WINDSOR BELLE 6-7 Devaney .. 4

Won by 3 lengths, 3 lengths, 2½ lengths.
Time—2 mins. 5 1-5 secs.
Not run—Jawahir.
Tote paid Rs. 40 for win, and Rs. 17, 31 and 45 for places.

★

CHAMPAGNE STAKES—6 Furs.

GAMBLE FOR LOVE 9-0 Kheem S. 1
MANZOOR 9-3 Damodar 2
PLAY ON 8-12 S. Chavan 3
VIVECA 9-0 Duffy 4

Won by 2½ lengths, 3/4 length, lengths.
Time—1 min. 16 secs.
Not run—Prince of Mahad.
Tote paid Rs. 17 for win, and Rs. 11, 13 and 11 for places.

★

MUMBRA PLATE—7 Furs.

GAY PILOT 8-1 Medhe 1
FIND OUT 8-1 Mhd. Khan 2
AAN BAAN 9-0 Kheemsingh 3
GEORGIE 7-10 P. Khade 4

Not run—Khundil.
Tote paid Rs. 104 for win, and Rs. 33, 88 and 16 for places.

MUBARAK'S RUNAWAY VICTORY IN AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's MUBARAK, trained by B. R. Patel, is seen winning the Aga Khan Spring Cup race over 10 furlongs in very easy fashion from the unconsidered Boop's Fancy. The crack Indian rider, Pandu Khade was astride the winner.

A VERY CLOSE FINISH

In an exciting finish, in which no less than five horses finished very close to each other, TASLAROON (Shiba) wrested the one and a half mile Renala Plate from PAN SUPARI on whom Purtu Singh attempted start-to-finish tactics and just failed by a short-head.

NAGPUR TROUNCED BY LUSITANIANS

Maharashtra Lucky Winners In Invitation Hockey

BOMBAY, Monday.— Lusitanian's playing cleaner hockey today beat Nagpur United by four goals to nil. Earlier Maharashtra were lucky winners, when they beat St. Xavier's College by the odd goal in three. The winning goal being scored in extra time. Both games were first round matches of the Invitation Tournaments.

Today the Lusis really played good hockey and they have learnt their lessons. Walter D'Souza gave a good account. Woodcock, Saxby and Louis Vas were brilliant in attack. For Nagpur Rajarathnam and Lyons worked hard, while Peter Mudliar and Shankar shone in defence.

In St. Xavier's mention must be made of the goalkeeping of A. Lobo, who is positively the best goalie in Bombay today. O. Ferreira and John D'Souza were ably supported by Terence LeFebour in defence. Williams and D'Costa strove hard in the attack. For the Maharashtrians Diago and Maleloo were brilliants in defence. Pillay is not his old self. Gabriel and G. Nimal were hard working.

In the fifth minute of play Maharashtra should have scored due to a misunderstanding between goalkeeper Lobo and Terence LeFebour, who couldn't make up their minds as to who should clear. Bhatia got the ball but was deprived of it by a defender.

Soon afterwards St. Xavier's transferred play and Martin D'Sa centred and Gerry Williams got hold of it and pushed to goalmouth but there was no one to shoot. Phillips collected and cleared. Rallying to another scoring chance Martin D'Sa shot feebly and wide.

In a game of even exchanges Gerry Williams worked his way dribbling past Maharashtra's defence crashed into goalkeeper Phillips when about to score and fell the ball went to D'Costa who pushed wide. The Poona side had a good opportunity of opening their account again when right outer D. Nimal ran in and centred, Lobo saved but Gabriel got hold of the rebound but shot wide. A short corner for Maharashtra proved otherwise.

It looked to me as though St. Xavier's had got a goal but Umpire Vishwanathan saw better that the ball was shot from outside the semi-circle by D'Costa. Actually D'Costa was inside the semi-circle, but the ball outside. Half time was taken with no score recorded.

St. Xavier's scored first and only goal through D'Costa right away on resumption. In a grand solo run D'Costa drew the goalkeeper out of his charge and scored easily. Then they had a change of consolidating their position. Lawrie Lobo shot, goalkeeper Phillips saved and Williams followed up to score, but Lobo was marked offside.

Maharashtra had a chance to equalize but Lobo saved soundly, Gabriel being well placed to score. Once again, Gabriel had only goalkeeper Lobo to beat after eluding the entire defence but Lobo spread himself across Gabriel's path and saved.

Williams paved the way for another St. Xavier's goal. He had beaten the entire defence passed to D'Costa who shot, but Phillips saved and cleared. Williams again ran into circle and shot but Phillips again saved well. Then Lobo ran through on his own and centred, but Williams trying first time shot wide.

Maharashtra scored the equalizer from an off-side goal. Pillay ran through and passed G. Nimal received the pass, but had already embedded himself offside. It was rather unlucky for the Collegians. Full time saw the score board blank. Extra time was played and in the first period G. Nimal again netted and put the Poona side ahead to win by the odd goal in three.

The teams:

MAHARASHTRA XI—Phillips; Maleloo, Lingam; Yousuf, Diago, Meteloo; D. Nimal, M. Pillay, E. Gabriel, G. Nimal, Bhatia.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE—A. Lobo, Ferreira, Moses; T. LeFebour, J. D'Souza, G. D'Souza; L. Lobo, G. Williams; D. Vaz, L. D'Costa, M. de Sa.

UMPIRES—Vishwanathan and Stevens.

LUSITANIAN'S EASY WIN

Lusitanian's playing well as a combination today opened their account through a penalty corner hit, when Walter D'Souza shot hard it was stopped by the goalie, F. Lobo but Saxby scored off the rebound in the eighth minute of play. A minute later Woodcock should have scored but Lobo again saved and cleared.

A very funny incident occurred when Saxby ran through on his own and was about to score after beat the goalie. The goalie lost his stick in the scramble for the ball and was in a dilemma whether to kick or not, the ball lay there for ten seconds and finally he kicked, but feebly. A defender then cleared.

Saxby was rewarded soon when on his own he beat goalkeeper Lobo at the top of the circle and scored his side's second goal. It was Saxby who paved the way for Woodcock to score Lusis third goal, for he again ran, threw and drew the goalkeeper out, then passed to Woodcock, who beat half of Nagpur's defenders in the goal. Lusis crossed with a three goal advantage.

Nagpur rallied around in the second half and were giving the Lusis defence a hard time, but the Lusitanians were well up to the mark and averted any danger. Transferring play Woodcock missed a glorious chance, shooting wide but soon made up by netting his side's fourth goal.

For the last ten minutes before the call of time dull hockey prevailed and light was failing.

The teams:

LUSITANIANS 'A'—Menezes; Walter, D'Sa; Gama, P. D'Souza, M. Vas, L. Vaz, Woodcock, Saxby, Braganza, Bocarro.

NAGPUR UNITED—F. Lobo; Mudaliar, Shankar; Thakur, Peter, Sirish; Kamruddin, Rajaratnam, Lyons, Ghosle, Ramboo.

UMPIRES—Zelio and Abraham.

MARSHALL'S SUPERB DISPLAY

Exhibition Billiards In Madras

MADRAS, March 21 (A.P.I.): Playing his third exhibition fixture here today Robert Marshall made short work of Govindan, South Indian Professional Billiards Champion, in a two-hour session of Billiards.

Marshall established a large lead during the first half hour by registering two century breaks of 178 and 176 respectively. He followed it up with another century break of 188 towards the end of the session. He was unlucky to miss two more century breaks by just ten and eleven points respectively. Govindan was pathy throughout and could not get even a fifty break once.

The final scores were—Marshall 1188 and Govindian 363.

Marshall's breaks were. 176, 65, 178, 90, 79, 89, 188 and 56.

Govindan's best efforts were: 82, 34, 32 and 42.

Marshall followed his success in Billiards with another easy victory in Snooker when he beat Achuthan, a former South Indian Professional Billiards Champion, by three frames to nil. The scores being 80-12, 72-42 and 91-1.

"NO NEED TO OUTLAW COMMUNISTS"

But Large Number Of Arrests In Madras

MADRAS, March 21 (API): The Madras Government did not consider it desirable to outlaw the Communist organisation, stated the Premier of Madras Mr. O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar in a written reply in the Assembly today.

The Premier said that during the two years ending January 31, 1949, 7,271 Communists had been rounded up in the province. The largest number of arrests were made in the three districts of Kistna 2,739 Malabar 1,491 and Guntur 1,001.

Out of the 7,271 Communists rounded up, 4,632 had been prosecuted, 1,061 detained and 1,578 released.

Regarding the R.S.S. the number detained was 85, of whom eight had been released.

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR ADIBASI AREA

CUTTACK, March 21 (API): The Government of Orissa have decided to post punitive police in the Rairangpur sub-division of Mayurbhanj where there was Adibasi trouble recently.

MASTER TARA SINGH'S SPEECHES

SIMLA, March 21 (API): The Government had seen a large number of speeches of Master Tara Singh but none of them was considered "actionable under the law," said the Home Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, at question time in the East Punjab Assembly today.

ARRESTED FOR OVERSTAY

NEW DELHI, March 21 (API): The Delhi police have arrested a Pakistani Muslim, Rafiuddin, for the terms of the permit by overstaying in India.

HAUL OF AMMUNITION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 21 (API): In pursuance of their drive for recovery of hidden arms and ammunition started after the armed raids at Dum Dum and Basirhat on February 26, the Calcutta police this morning seized two pipe guns and 125 rounds of rifle cartridges from a house in northern part of the city. Six persons were arrested in this connection.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 21 (UPI): As a result of a bomb explosion in an open plot of land in Entally area this morning a Moslem boy received injuries and was removed to hospital.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

4-30 p.m. Bombay Port Trust vs. Hindustan Aircraft, (Practice).

5-30 p.m. Goan S.C. vs Times "A", (Invitation-Replay)

Association Ground.

5 p.m. Dufferin vs. St. Mary's (School's League).

BILLIARDS

P.V.M. Gymkhana

6 p.m. Mrs. Pathare (plus 25) vs. Miss N. Arajanwala (plus 30).

(Women's Open Billiards Tournament).

The Bombay Chronicle

This Self is not realizable by study nor even by intelligence and learning. He who has not given up the ways of vice, who cannot control himself, who is not at peace within, whose mind is distracted, can never realize the Self, though full of all the learning in the world.

—KATHOPANISHAD.

PROGRESS WITH INDIAN STATES

The report on the working of the Indian States Ministry is generally a record of steady and substantial progress. The White Paper on Indian States which was issued on July 5, 1948, showed 525 States integrated—either by being merged with Indian Provinces, or into States Unions or centrally administered by the Union Government—with an area of some 254 thousand square miles and a population of 372 lakhs. The present report shows 538 States affected by the process, covering some 348 thousand square miles and a population of 488 lakhs. Even more striking than this is the fact that, whilst in July 1948 there were some 21 States which had still to be integrated, today there are only 13 and we are assured that ten of these will be brought under the plan. The final picture that emerges is an India consisting of nine Provinces, six States Unions, five States—including Hyderabad and Kashmir—and four Chief Commissioner's Provinces. This is something that would have seemed inconceivable on August 15, 1947 when the Independence Act left the 511 States in a political vacuum. The report observes that the integration that has so far been achieved to a large extent, is a much smaller problem than the question of establishing a uniform administration throughout the different units of the Indian Union. Here, too, a great deal has already been done and what remains is mainly building up on foundations that have been securely laid.

The Report shows how steadily the work of bringing the Dominion's legislative powers over the different States Unions and States to the level existing in relation to the Provinces has been accomplished. At the time of Indian Independence and immediately after, acceding States surrendered their powers in respect of only three subjects—Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications. In the Covenant establishing Rajastan, says the Report, "a permissive provision" was made for provincialising the Dominion's powers over the States Union, and in all subsequent Covenants, "this provison was made mandatory". Since out of six States Unions, Rajastan is the fourth, this by itself would mean little. But the Report calls attention to the fact that by fresh Instruments of Accession all power has been surrendered to the Union Government except on matters relating to taxation. The Ministry intends to extend this arrangement to the States that continue as separate units. The Report mentions that the present condition regarding taxation is far from ideal but it is for the present inevitable since existing anomalies cannot be corrected at once. The Krishnamachari Committee is considering the question of uniformity in financial matters as well and its report is expected next month. Similarly, the question of assimilating the State Defence Force and uniting them with the Indian forces in order to coordinate defence is under consideration. This is a comparatively small matter as only 50 States before August 1947 had their own forces. On the administrative side, the problem is to extend all-India Services to the States with a view to raising administrative standards in the States. Here the difficulty of creating "an entirely new administrative structure in the absence of past traditions and conventions" has been greatly felt. The main achievement lies in separating the private property of the Rulers from State property and in settling the privy purse. The privy purse formula is described as

> calculated on the basis of 15 per cent on the first lakhs of average annual revenue of the State concerned, 10 per cent on the next four lakhs, and 7½ per cent above 5 lakhs subject to a maximum of 10 lakhs. The maximum figure of 10 lakhs has been exceeded only in the case of some of the major States, and the amount fixed in such cases is payable only during the lifetime of the present rulers. Certain allowances enjoyed by members of certain ex-rulers are also tenable only during the lifetime of the present recipients.

The concession to the existing rulers, we are practically told, need not be grudged as it is a price paid for the benefit of a peaceful transition to democratic government, and the saving of some Rs. 2 crores is held out as an achievement.

The references to Hyderabad in the Report are somewhat more detailed and they are in many ways revealing. The peculiarity of Hyderabad administration, we are told, "lay in the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive", and it has not been distrubed. In the face of an over-arching autocracy, it seems a matter of little importance whether the Judiciary is or is not separate. But under the present Administration the practice will no doubt become really effective. Another point made by the report is the political backwardness in the State. It says, "It is regrettable that none of the political organisations in the State was of any great assistance to the Government in the restoration or maintenance of Law and Order." This was to be expected in the nature of things. The taking over of the Sarf-i-khan by the State Administration is known. What will come as a welcome revelation is the industrial policy enunciated in the report. It reads,

> "The Government in the past has invested large sums of money in various industries by way of shares and loans, over which they have no control. A firm attitude was taken by the Military Government and it was made clear to these industries that no further financial aid would be forthcoming from the Government until they put their house in order and unless they hand over control and management to Government, in view of the large stake of the Government. The policy at the same time is to see that the expansion and developments of industries on a rational basis is not hampered with. Negotiations are being carried on with the parties concerned and it is hoped that a workable plan would be evolved whereby Government not only exercise adequate control but also gets a substantial share in the profits of these concerns, as a return on the investments of the Government. It has already been decided to assume control of the Singareni Collieries and of the Nizam Sugar Factory in both of which Government hold about 75 per cent of the share-holding."

Both grammatically and in substance, this paragraph leaves much room for improvement. A recent booklet gave the industrial position of Hyderabad as resting on a few persons of whom about three were outstanding. It should not mean any great dislocation of industrial life if the three industrialists, really managing agents since they largely functioned and operated on the State's money, were told to adjust themselves to the realities of the present situation or go out of Hyderabad's industrial life. The "firm action" mentioned is really no action at all. It is no use telling people who hold a good deal of government money that they will get no more; probably they do not need it and, if they did, it would be a clear sign of business incompetence. The Hyderabad section of the Report is thoroughly unsatisfactory and it almost seems as though the person responsible for drafting it was so little convinced of his own case that he perpetrated obvious mistakes in language and even more glaring errors in presentation. The industrial life of Hyderabad is a curious anomaly and it should be rectified at an early date. In fact, there are few parts of India where the economy seems so well fitted for an experiment in nationalisation. And in Hyderabad it will require a tremendous effort to avoid it.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

NEW YORK, March 21 (U.P.I.): A group of Harvard Medical School scientists say that "available evidence indicates that there is an inherent weakness in the male". Their report states that by comparison with the female "he is actually speaking, a weakling at all periods of life from conception to demise".

* * *

"Top-notch"—a good word, that—Socialists in French India recommend that in case the forthcoming referendum favoured merger with India, "complete autonomy should be granted to these settlements for a transition period of thirty years."

There are, of course, Socialists and French Socialists ("top-notch", Indian)

By the way what was it their Indian Highnesses used to say before 1948?

* * *

In a speech at Indore, Sri Jayaprakash Narayan is reported to have said: "I am of the definite opinion that it is impossible for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to turn corners..."

Maybe, maybe. But if the road is straight there is no need to turn corners.

* * *

"Those 'reds' who talk of revolution do not", insists Jayaprakash Narayan, "understand what they say and their ways will take us a hundred years back."

Evidently the Socialist leader doesn't know the "reds".

* * *

An Indian Government spokesman stated at New Delhi that the Atlantic Pact "does not primarily or directly affect India."

But, of course, we shall wait and see how the Atlantic Pact affects the Dutch and the Salazarian Portuguese.

* * *

According to a London conjecture, India and Pakistan were presumably fully consulted on the text of the Atlantic Pact and they "whole heartedly consented" to Britain joining the pact.

That word "presumably" confirms the presumptuousness of the conjecture.

* * *

In a broadcast on the Atlantic Pact, Moscow Radio declares that "millions of people realise this pact means war on the Soviet Union".

But what kind of war? May be the war in which the Atlantic Allies may be preparing "to pursue the aggressor" in Eastern Europe?

* * *

Stockholm Radio in its comment on the Atlantic Pact broadcast to U. S. listeners said that Sweden "stands isolated in the shadow of the Soviet Union".

A sort of preliminary bullstin?

Liquidation Of Marwar Jagirs

POPULAR MINISTRY'S HEROIC EFFORT

By Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya

(Ex-Member, Standing Committee of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference)

MARWAR, THE LARGEST STATE IN RAJPUTANA, WITH AN AREA OF 36,120 SQUARE MILES AND AN ANNUAL INCOME OF TWO CRORES AND 50 LAKHS, HAS BEEN RIDDEN WITH FEUDALISM FOR CENTURIES BECAUSE 90 PER CENT OF ITS LAND HAS BEEN IN POSSESSION OF JAGIRDARS. IN A SERIES OF THREE ARTICLE, ON MARWAR OF TODAY THE AUTHOR DEALS WITH THE SUPREME EFFORT WHICH THE POPULAR MINISTRY UNDER THE LEAD OF SHRI JAINARAYAN VYAS IS PUTTING IN, TO ABOLISH THE FEUDAL SYSTEM AND INTRODUCE A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

Marwar is the heart of Rajasthan and is on the border of Pakistan. Its area is, 36,120 sq. miles. It is the largest State in Rajputana, being a quarter of its total area: larger than all the other States in India except Hyderabad and Kashmir. Its population according to the Census of 1941 is 25,55,904 with an income of Rupees two crores and 50 lacs and 807 miles (metre Gauge) Railway.

I had an opportunity to study and observe Political and Administrative conditions of Marwar it. 1942 when the popular leaders of Marwar Lok Parishad were "prisoners" and fighting the life and death struggle for Responsible Government under the leadership of Shree Jainarayan Vyas, General Secretary of the A.I.S.P.C. Today again I had an opportunity to study and observe Political conditions in Marwar when the Administration is in the hands of the Marwar Congress Leaders.

POPULAR MINISTRY

The first popular coalition Ministry was formed by a proclamation on March 3, 1948. The Ministry was re-constituted by an order dated the 17th June; and finally, by a proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, dated Augus 31, 1948, the present Cabinet was appointed to be responsible for the entire administration of the State. In this Cabinet, the Prime Minister is Shree Jainarainji Vyas, the wellknown leader of Marwar and Indian States people. The Dewan, who is also the President of the Cabinet, is a Civilian holding the important portfolios of Defence, State Feroes, Law and Order and External Affairs. All the remaining portfolios have been distributed among the popular Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

MEMBERS OF CABINET

Mr. P. S. Rau I.C.S., is the Dewan and President of the Council. Shri Jainarayan Vyas, Pradhan Mantri; Shri Dwarka Dass Purohit, Arth Mantri; Shri Mathura Dass Mathur, Shiksha Mantri; Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha, Rajaswa Mantri; Brigadier Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Manut Singhji, Krishi Mantri; and Lt.-Col. Bahadur Singhji, Mantri without Portfolio.

CITADEL OF FEUDAL RELICS

Marwar is the citadel of fedual relics. Inspite of the fact that responsible Government has been established in Marwar, it is still in fendal conditions. The 55th Session of the Indian National Congress has passed a resolution at Jaipur on the States in which the spirit of the Congress is reflected. Not being content with the transformation of the States into democratic and integral parts of Indian Union, Congress now seeks to abolish all relics of feudalism and thus free Kisans from their socio-economic bondage.

ABOLITION OF FEUDAL SYSTEM

Speaking at Hyderabad the Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to have said that "the fedual system must be abolished". The Marwar Lok Parishad (now Marwar District Congress) under the leadership of Shree Jainarayan Vyas is fighting for the abolition of this system in Marwar and its workers had to undergo several blood baths and face lathies, bullets, swords and brutal repression while carrying on peaceful movement in Jagirs of Marwar.

90 PER CENT JAGIR AREA

Till recently only 82 per cent area of Marwar was under the Jagirdars but a few months before new Jagirs were granted, and now fiearly 90 per cent area of Marwar is dominated by the Jagirdars, and governed by the most reactionery feudal system. It is, therefore, rather difficult to compress the whole picture of Marwar. However, I shall try to deal with some important achievements of the Marwar Congress and the present Ministry. I came into contact with Congress workers, businessmen, farmers and labourers, Municipal members, professors, lawyers, manufacturers and Industrialists, Statesmen, Politicians and Ministers. Everyone is dis-satisfied with the feudal system prevailing in 90 per cent area of Marwar and favours the abolition of this system.

The Popular Ministry is progressing well towards revolutionary reforms and abolition of feudal system. With grim determination, they have switched on from autocracy to responsible rule within a remarkably short spare of time, and in some cases they have done miracles. All progressive forces are co-operating with the Congress Ministry in their programme of reform.

ABOLITION OF POWERS

Since January 1, 1949, the inhabitants of 90 per cent Jagir areas are enjoying the same impartial justice which the other sections of Marwar people were enjoying. The Judicial and Police Powers exercised by certain Jagirdars for centuries past have been abolished by an Act. The Revenue Officers have been asked by the Rajaswa Mantri to bear in mind the new atmosphere and to be inspired with the spirit of service which alone could fit them in the new set up.

ABOLITION OF CESSES

The popular Ministry has been specially solicitous of affording relief to Agriculturists. A step of far reaching importance was taken when all cesses were abolished by legislation. The cesses abolition by this act were levied besides the regular rent. They operated harshly on tenants, when in many cases they had to part with almost half of their produce in paying the rent and cesses. By this act, recovery of any cess (or Lag) in addition to rent in any area, Khalsa or Jagir, except a few specified non-agricultural cesses, such as are levied for village expenses, for grazing or houses and sale of goods, has been made illegal.

PROTECTION OF TENANTS

A Bill to provide for the protection of tenants from ejectment has been approved by the Ministry and will be published for inviting public opinion. In this Bill rights of occupancy have been conferred on all cultivators who may be in possession of their holdings for a period of not less than three years. Further they cannot be evicted as long as they continue to pay their rents. A tenancy Act is under preparation, defining tenants rights both in Jagir and Khalsa. A Land Revenue Act is under way, and rules will be framed there-under for the working of the various Revenue Courts. The Jagir area of the State has remained unsurveyed. No cadastral survey was undertaken of Jagirs at any time prior to 1943 when Settlement Officer was appointed for this work. Since the assumption of power by the popular Ministry, the settlement operations in Jagir areas have been expedited.

Important changes have been made in local-self Government. The Presidents of the town municipalities are to be elected by a majority vote of the Municipal Boards; the boards to be formed on the basis of adult franchise and joint electorate.

DISCOURAGING LIQUOR

Marwar is famous for its drinks and 'Amalkasumba'. The Popular Ministry has paid particular attention in discouraging consumption of liquor and opium. Some of the methods adopted are as follows:—

(1) Number of country liquor shops has been reduced.
(2) Number of hours of sale of liquor has been reduced from seven hours to five hours a day.
(3) First and second of every month have been declared dry throughout Marwar.
(4) In Jodhpur City, 8th, 9th and 10th of every month (pay days of sweepers) have been declared dry for sweepers.
(5) At Pali, 10th and 11th of every month have been declared dry for Mill workers as these are pay days.
(6) To discourage the use of opium, taxation on it has been enhanced, bringing its retail selling price to Rs. 6/4/- per Tola instead of Rs. 3/8/- per Tola.
(7) Total prohibition of smoking of opium has further been strengthened.

INCREMENT OF WAGES TO LOW PAID STAFF

Before March 1948 the standard grade of Inferior Service, now known as Class IV had been raised from 12.1/2.18 to 16-½-24. As there was considerable dis-satisfaction among the low paid staff, the Popular Ministry appointed a Committee and accepted its recommendations in toto, leading to an increase in the expenditure by about Rs. 10 lacs. The revised grade introduced with effect from April 1, 1948, is Rs. 25-1-35, and in addition the existing dearness allowance of Rs. 14/- p.m. The new grade for Class IV includes sweepers and all full-time employees. All Class IV staff in permanent service are also allowed to subscribe to Provident Fund. Municipal staff, men, women and boy-sweepers are allowed uniforms, two in a year. Bastabardars who were not supplied uniforms have been ordered to get them like other peons. So far the housing problems of the Harijans is concerned, for them who have got no land, the Municipal Department has been asked to make suitable arrangements for allocating separate colonies for sweepers, and Government is affording suitable facilities in this connection". (to be continued).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

"Referendum" in French India

M. J. C. Camonilly, acting Commissioner for French Settlements in India, has announced — and has, in the process, made an objectionable speech — that a referendum will be held in December next to enable the inhabitants of these settlements to "determine their own future". The proposal became suspect long before this announcement. The Municipal elections held some months back as the first preliminaries to the forthcoming referendum were notable not for free excercise of the vote by the people but for the denial of freedom and calculated and planned irregularities bordering on the outrageous. The authorities and their "Indian" supporters spared no effort to render impossible the success of candidates who stood for the integration of the French Settlements into the Indian Union where they belong. With this background there is little guarantee that the referendum will be free and impiartial even with international observers being present to watch just the actual voting. And M. Camonilly has made it even more strikingly suspect with a frankly pro-French and anti-Indian propagandist speech which, in the conditions under which the people live and in the special position enjoyed by the Commissioner, amounts almost to an intimidating direction. No one can have confidence in such a referendum.

Part Of India

So far as the fundamental issue is concerned it is clear. And, in the larger interests of Indo-French relations and friendship, the French would do well to recognise, and to reconcile themselves to it. That issue was authoritatively explained by the Indian National Congress at Jaipur. It is in fact a fundamental reality: the French Settlements are as much a part of the Indian Unit as any bit of other Indian territory free India cannot accept alien sovereignty over them any more than the French themselves, for instance, would like it over Toulon Dieppe, Le Havre and so on. Admittedly there has existed between French Settlements in India and French a long period of association. It has been the kind of association that existed for so long between Britain and India. It cannot constitute an argument against the French quitting these settlements. What it does mean is that in this long period "cultural, linguistic, educational and judicial systems have grown up in these foreign possessions which are different from those prevailing over the rest of India." This the Congress has recognised in the words quoted above and has guaranteed that "any change over, therefore, must take these factors into consideration and allow for a gradual adjustment which will not interfere with the life of the people of the areas concerned". This should be emphasised, in view moreover, of the rather odd demands made by "topnotch Socialists" of French India who, in case of merger with India, want that "complete autonomy should be granted to these settlements for a transition period of thirty years." They are an odd type of patriots who would entrust their destinies to an alien power like France rather than to their own country and people. But no nation can go further in accommodating inside the family its own kitte and kin than has the Indian Nation in the Jaipur resolution to which we have referred. The Socialists of French India should try to become Indian patriots instead of French patriots. And they had better realise the obvious truth as pointed out by an Indian diplomatic source in Pondicherry that "all the promises of French are only practicable if India continues to tolerate the existence of these foreign pockets" That India cannot.

The Hopeless Sex

A group of Harvard medical school scientists, we are informed by a news agency, has reported that "by a comparison with the female, man is, actually speaking, a weakling at all periods of life from conception to demise". This discovery will not create much of a stir as it is a well-known fact with every intelligent human being and has been long suspected by the male. What is surprising is that "scientists" should have wasted time on something that is ancient knowledge. In fact, weakling is rather a mild expression to describe this thing that is man. A cursory glance at history would show that all human activity, beginning with Adam's passive role in earning expulsion from the Garden of Eden and reaching beyond our present, has been secretly but surely instigated by woman. Left to himself, man would be more than content to take things as they come and leave even ill alone. In scientific terms, man — there are freaks of Nature who cannot be considered as men — lacks the necessary red-blood corpuscles that make men he-men. It has required less than all the mental agility of the female to divert his attention from this basic fact, and Hollycod and the fiction writer have perpetrated the great illusion which keeps the world moving. After some centuries of unnecessary exertion in pursuit of the feminine ideal of what a man's world should be, the mere male is today a the stage of exhaustion where anything can be done with or without him. But woman is also relentless and, whilst she listens to the amiable mouthings of scientists and others who prate of men's weakness and the importance of conceding women's rights, she will no doubt at the appropriate time gird him to fresh effort in the cause of supreme futility. The question is not whether man is or is not a weakling but when he will realise that he is being made a fool of and give up the game. We rather suspect that, since there is nothing to replace him, he will not be allowed to do so.

Famine in Gujarat

Scarcity has been declared in nearly a thousand villages in Gujarat and reports indicate that many more villages may soon be affected. Famine conditions have so long been anticipated in Gujarat that we expect Government to be prepared for any emergency. It is hard enough to organise relief for men but in some respects it is harder to save the cattle. Digging a number of new wells and deepening old ones should help to provide water to men and cattle alike and also to grow more grass for the latter. Many men in the nearest unaffected areas may be persuaded to maintain temporarily famished cattle, and we feel sure Government will make all necessary arrangements for the transport of the cattle. Often enough relief work is mismanaged by inexperienced workers. But fortunately Gujarat can claim to possess a large number of workers trained in village organisation and these may be trusted to give Government every necessary co-operation.

S. S. C. Examination

The Secondary School Certificate Examination Board has begun badly in its arrangements for the examination which begins today. The candidates for the examination should have been enabled to know their seat numbers and the place of examination at least a week in advance. But part of this information was made available in Bombay only on Saturday morning through the press. At least this advertisement could well have been given a week earlier. The Monday papers contain an announcement from the Chairman of the Board that those candidates who have not been able to trace their seat numbers in the published list of candidates should present themselves at the places of examination where candidates offering similar subjects are being examined and that they should bring with them their fee receipts. It is to be hoped that the candidates have been able to find out at least the place where they are to be examined.

Labour Organisation

Mr. Lakshminarayana Sahu raised a debate in Parliament the other day on the possibility of uniting different trade union organisations in the country. At present it is difficult to eliminate the Communist Party but it is being seen through and discredited. It should be possible for the non-Communist unions to combine or at least make common cause. But the lure of political power and the prospect of using the adult franchise in acquiring it are tempting several Labour leaders to make all sorts of promises to workers and peasants. Not infrequently they tempt workers to strike more on political than economic issues. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, has often expressed the view that strikes as a political weapon are doomed to failure and will be resisted with all the energy and resources at the disposal of Government.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Distributive Or Cumulative?

Sir,—Your correspondent "Citizen", in the course of his weekly article on the working of the City Corporation in your issue of the 19th, casually mentions that in the recent elections of the Ahmedabad Municipality hardly sixty per cent of the votes polled on the Congress side secured almost all the seats while the Socialists with twenty per cent of votes could get only one seat, thanks to the distributive system. Extreme partizans may rejoice at such a result, but impartial lovers of democracy will certainly regard it as a gross travesty of the principle of representation. Is it seriously contended that twenty per cent of voters are not entitled to have an adequate opportunity of putting forward their own point of view in a democratic regime? How is this considerable minority to voice even legitimate demands or grievances in a constitutional manner? If minorities are effectively gagged in this way, it seems that they are being indirectly encouraged to act unconstitutionally.

The sound principle of democracy is that majorities should rule but minorities must be heard. The cumulative system of voting, imperfect though it was, gave minorities of appreciable size some representation at least. When the Bombay Government last year discarded cumulative voting and introduced distributive voting in its stead, it dealt a grievous blow at democracy whose name is continually on its lips. I at least expected such a result as that at Ahmedabad recently. The change was defended in a Government communique as a blow against communal voting, but it has only resulted in silencing all opposition of every kind.

I hope Government will reconsider its policy and reintroduce cumulative voting if not proportional representation.—Yours etc.,

(Sir) R. P. PARANJPYE.

Poona 20-3-49.

Efficiency In Post Offices

Sir,—The Postal Chief in India in 1924 while introducing the Accountant's Examination stated, "As soon as the effects of this Scheme begin to mature, Heads of Circles, will, in making appointment to Head Postmasterships, ordinarily give preference to an official who holds a current certificate as accountant, it being understood that the accounts work in the Post office must necessarily be defective, if the Head Postmaster himself is defective in the knowledge of accounts."

It has been announced by the Honourable Minister of Communications during the last session of the Parliament that 90 per cent of the Head Postmasters are defective in Accounts work, not having passed even the Lower Selection Grade and Inspector's Examinations let alone the Accountants' examination and lo! the Department is out for an all round efficiency drive. A commercial department is still manned with heads of offices deficient in accounts work. Strange efficiency achieved after 24 years of strenuous efforts. Alarming feature indeed! Let the legislators, who represent the public whose vast wealth is in trust with the Post Office, take immediate cognisance of this.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE INTERESTED."

Dharwar.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES DECLINE IN 22 COUNTRIES

NEW DELHI, March 21, (A.P.I.): According to statistics collected by the I.L.O. retail food prices declined during January and February in 14 out the 22 countries surveyed by it.

The drop was marked in Paris where where prices had been mounting steadily since the end of the war. The countries where food costs dropped were Belgium, Finland, France, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, Canada, Hawaii, Puerto-Rica, Pan-American Mexico, Honduras pure India [illegible]

OPEN AIR

In my garden I have to wage a continuous battle against the weeds which seem to spring up almost overnight. One of the most common is, fortunately, not unattractive, though if it is allowed a little latitude it soon forms a network over every kundi-pot and flower bed. I refer to the shamrock, a tiny plant with trifoliate leaves, which sends out its long tender shoots in every direction. These shoots creep along the ground and, in their turn, send down roots into the moist soil at every node, so it can be imagined how quickly a ground-work of shamrock will spread over flower-bed. The shamrock bears tiny, bright yellow flowers which open up in the sunshine and the seeds are borne in little pointed seed-vessels which burst open when they are ripe with an explosive force out of all proportion to their size, so that the seeds are scattered to a great distance. On more than one occasion the seed vessels have exploded while I have been weeding out the plants and the seeds have landed in my eyes with most painful results, so I have learnt by experience not to look at them too closely now!

D. R.

'A Masterful Personality'

PATTABHI'S TRIBUTE TO SARDAR

MADRAS, March 21. (A.P.I.): Tributes to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were paid by the Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, while unveiling a portrait of India's Deputy Prime Minister here to-day.

The integration of various States, Dr. Pattabhi said, was "Sardar Patel's greatest achievements". The manner in which Travancore and Cochin were being merged in order to facilitate the formation of Kerala Province was "a masterpiece" to be admired.

Dr. Pattabhi added: "Sardar Patel has achieved many great things. I do not say he is a superman. He is a superior man and on that points there is no doubt. He is a masterful personality".

Dr. Pattabhi said that he would not enter into any discussion on the Linguistic division of the country as the three-man Committee appointed for that purpose was tackling that question with "utmost caution". The Committee, he said, would submit its report before the end of this month and the Congress Working Committee would consider it.

RADIO AND RADAR EQUIPMENT

French Firm To Prepare Project For Factory In India

NEW DELHI, March 21

The Government of India have today entered into an agreement with a French firm for preparing a project report for the establishment in India of a factory for the manufacture of radio equipment and radar, excluding domestic broadcast receivers, and if after examination of the report Government so desires, for doing the work related to all subsequent stages of the project, including technical assistance for production of such equipment as may be decided upon by Government.

Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Supply signed the agreement on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. L. P. Boulnger on behalf of the French firm, THE COMPANIE GENERALE DE TELEGRAPHIE SANS FIL. The project report is expected to be submitted within six months.

It is understood that Government will soon be entering into similar agreements with an American firm and a British firm.

ALIEN INTERESTS IN PERSIA

No Toleration Of Activities Of Agents, Says Shah

TEHERAN, March 21 (PTI-Reuter): The Shah of Persia in a broadcast to the nation today declared he would not permit activities of "certain agents" to promote the interests of foreign countries in Persia.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, who was speaking on the occasion of the Persian New Year, hoped that the creation of a Constituent Assembly followed by changes in the present constitution would help to improve the country's conditions.

Prime Minister of Persia, Mohammed Saed, in his broadcast stated his Government would strengthen Persia's relations with her neighbours.

Cultural Conference Leaders' Protest

NEW YORK, March 21. (PTI-Reuter): Three religious leaders have expressed dismay at the State Department's action in stating that the cultural and scientific conference for world peace which opens here next Friday, would be used to spread Communist propaganda.

They are the Rev. Dr. Halford E. Luccock, of the Yale Divinity School, Bishop Arthur W. Moulton of Utah and the Rev. S. Harrington Cittel, retired Bishop of Honolulu.

In a joint statement they described the conference as "an important step in the re-establishment of cultural relations between the United States, Russia and other countries".

Bishop Moulton and Bishop Littel are to address the conference.

Baroda Jail Reforms

BARODA, March 21. (A.P.I.): The Government of Baroda have introduced jail reforms in Baroda State bringing the amenities enjoyed by convicts and the treatment of convicts more in line with those obtaining in Bombay Province.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST AUSTRALIAN 'RED' LEADER

SYDNEY, March 21 (PTI-Reuter): Australian Security Officers today served six summonses on Mr. Lance Sharkey, General-Secretary of the Australian Communist Party, following the decision on the Federal Government to prosecute him for alleged sedition.

The summonses for allegedly uttering seditious words on March 4, were issued on Friday, but Security Officers could not find Mr. Sharkey to serve them until today.

Mr. Sharkey was reported on March 5 as having said, "if in pursuit of aggressors, Soviet troops come to Australia, the Australian working class would welcome them in the way they were welcomed by the people of Europe when they were liberated".

RAMPRASAD TIWARI DEAD.

JUBBULPORE, March 21. (A.P.I.): The death occurred here to-day of Pandit Ramprasad Tewari, municipal commissioner and secretary of the Bar Association, Jubbulpore. Mr. Tewari was well-known as a Hindi writer.

Atlantic Pact And E. R. P., Essential To World Peace

MILITARY AID TO OTHER PARTIES TO ALLIANCE CONSIDERED LOGICAL BY U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, March 21.— The U.S. State Department believes that one way in which the United States could logically contribute to the mutual aid concept expressed in the North Atlantic Treaty would be to furnish military assistance to the other parties of the alliance.

This assistance, the Department notes, cannot be unlimited. Also, it points out, the treaty and the European Recovery Program, while not formally connected, are both essential to world peace and stability.

These factors are discussed in a pamphlet on the Pact issued by the Department.

PACT AND E. R. P.

"The North Atlantic Pact is a necessary complement to the broad economic co-ordination now proceeding under the European Recovery Programme, but there is no formal connection between the Pact and the ERP since the latter includes countries which will not participate in the Pact.

"In the view of the United States, the Pact and the ERP are both essential to the attainment of a peaceful, prosperous and stable world. The economic recovery of Europe, the goal of ERP, will be aided by the sense of increased security which the Pact will promote among these countries. On the other hand, a successful ERP is the essential foundation upon which the Pact and the increased security to be expected from it, must rest".

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

"A military assistance program is now being considered by the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government. This programme, another measure for securing peace for the United States and other peace-loving nations, envisages aid to the members of the Pact as well as other friendly states of the free world. As President Truman stated to the Congress in March 1947— 'I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures....Totalitarian regimes imposed upon free peoples, by direct or indirect aggression, undermine the foundations of international peace and hence the security of the United States.' Since May 1947, military assistance has been provided to several countries under this policy.

"While the North Atlantic Pact does not expressly commit the United States to furnish military assistance to the other parties of the Pact, the decision to do so by the United States would be one way in which this nation could logically contribute to the mutual-aid concept expressed in Article 3 of the Pact. It is not intended, however, that one nation should carry on its shoulders the entire burden of maintenance of the security of the North Atlantic area. The United States is one of the contributors to this effort. The United States is fully aware that it does not have available unlimited supplies and that it is essential that its own armed forces be adequately equipped. Allocation of such military equipment as is available for transfer to other countries must be made in such a manner as will serve the over-all security interests of the United States.

"In accordance with the principle of self-help and mutual aid, the other members of the Pact have already taken action to further the security of the North Atlantic area. Their efforts toward re-establishing sound economies are a vital provision of self-help in the security arrangements. The military budgets already carried by many of these countries, despite the tremendous load of economic recovery expenditures which they are undertaking, are an added expression of their intention of helping themselves and of not relying solely or even principally on U. S. assistance to maintain their own security and that of the North Atlantic area".

Discussing these two aspects a State Department spokesman reiterated the U.S. view that ERP aid should have top priority and should not be diminished by the projected military assistance to Pact signatories.

Regarding the contemplated military aid, the spokesman said the goal was to help to bring Western Europe's existing land and air forces upto full strength by June 1950.

LABOUR CRISIS IN AHMEDABAD

Shortage Of Cotton Leads To Closure Of Night Shifts

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 21.

Due to acute shortage of Indian cotton, closed of night shifts in the textile mills of Ahmedabad is threatened. Anand Cotton Mills closed their night shifts from March 18 as a result of which a number of workers have been thrown out of job. The Textile Labour Association in a letter to Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has drawn its attention towards this new situation and sought clarification regarding the workers who have been thrown out of job.

Protest Against "Molasses Act"

AHMEDABAD, March 21, (A.P.I.): The Factory-Owners Association of Ahmedabad has called upon its 175 members owning small factories in the city to observe one-day token strike on March 23 as a protest against the "Molasses Act" passed by the Bombay Government to prevent illicit distillation of liquor from Molasses.

ARAB LEAGUE AND ASIAN CONFERENCE

CAIRO, March 21 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Arab League Council tonight decided to back the Asian Conference called by India last month as a "permanent body for the co-operation of oriental and Asian countries."

It authorised its Secretary General Azam Pasha to communicate this to Pandit Nehru, Indian Prime Minister.

64 Indians Ask For Repatriation From Durban

DURBAN, (UPA): Sixty-four Indians have applied for assistance to be repatriated to India since the Durban riots.

Dr. T. E. Donges, Minister of the Interior, announced recently that the Government was prepared, for a limited period, to increase the bonus payable to Indians who wished to return to India. In addition to free passages and free food the present bonus of £20 per adult would be increased to £40.

Sixty-two of the Indians applied for repatriation before this offer was made, however. One family which has already left received £170 in bonus money. With the increased bonus they would have received £340.

One family which has applied for repatriation numbers 17. The money is not paid until they reach India.

WASHMIR PLEBISCITE ADMINISTRATOR

LAKE SUCCESS, March 21 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The appointment of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, former Allied Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, as United Nations Administrator of the Kashmir plebiscite, was regarded here today as certain.

LONDON, March 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. R. K. Nehru, wife of the Indian Minister to Sweden, left by air today for Delhi. She was accompanied by her 13 years old son.

U. S. SERGEANT REFUSED ENTRY IN AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, March 21. (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Joyce Gamboa, Australian wife of an American Army Sergeant of Filipino parentage, to-day appealed to the United States consulate for assistance in getting her husband into Australia.

Her husband, Sergeant Lorenzo Gamboa, is serving with the United States forces in Japan and has been refused entry into Australia by the Commonwealth Government.

Mrs. Gamboa said that the United States Vice Consul, Mrs. Helene Fischer, told her: "We are most sympathetic but we can do nothing. We cannot dictate to the Australian Government on whom they should permit to enter Australia".

Mr. Arthur Calwell, Minister of Immigration, to-day again refused to comment when asked why he refused to allow Gamboa to enter the country.

I. L. O.'s Field Office For Asia

NEW DELHI, March 21, (A.P.I.): The I.L.O. has decided to set up immediately a field office for Asia in India. This office will concentrate on technical and vocational training schemes within the region.

Disclosing this, Mr. S. Lall, Secretary Ministry of Labour who attended the meeting of the I.L.O. Governing Body at Geneva of which he is the Chairman, said that the scheme for awarding fellowships for research work on various subjects were also being proceeded with.

Soda Ash Licenses To Go

NEW DELHI, March 21 (API).—In view of the difficult exchange position of dollars and hard currency, it has been decided that all outstanding licenses for soda ash for imports from dollar and hard currency countries should be treated as cancelled except that licenses against which irrevocable letters of credit have been opened on or before March 21, 1949, will remain valid for shipments made within the period of shipment specified in the letters of credit, says a press note.

It has also been decided to remove soda ash from the O. G. L. No. XI for imports from soft currency countries.

The Government of India have also decided to exclude 'semolina' which is classified either as provisions not otherwise specified under serial No. 79 of Part IV or as "patent and farinaceous food" under serial No. 12 of part V of the I.T.C. schedule, from the scope of General Licence No. XI.

It has further been decided that "rosin oil" classified under Serial No. 122 of Part V of ITC schedule should be included in the said open General Licence.

PAK AID TO PALESTINE ARABS.

KARACHI, March 2-, (A.P.I.): The Pakistan Central Aid Committee will send 25,000 sterling for the relief of Palestine Arabs, it was authoritatively learned here to-day.

TOKYO, March 21 (PTI- Reuter): General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, has authorised distribution of Japanese electric motors and machine tools as reparations to Britain, China, Holland and Philippines, the civil property custodian at General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

DOCTOR WINS PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL

Suit Against Damages For Mistaken Cancer Diagnosis

LONDON, March 21. (PTI-Reuter): A surgeon who was said to have wrongly diagnosed in 1942 that a patient, an American, would die of cancer in a few months, to-day appealed successfully against a £6,300 damages award.

The surgeon Mr. John Bowman Hunter had been ordered to pay the damages to Mr. James Forbes Whiteford.

Mr. Whiteford complained in the original action that Mr. Hunter and Dr. Seymour Gleed had wrongfully diagnosed his condition. As a result of the diagnosis Mr. Whiteford gave up his flat, sold his business and belongings in England and returned to the United States. He was seen by a surgeon in New York who found no evidence of cancer.

NEGLIGENT IN DIOGNOSING.

Mr. Justice Birkett held that Mr. Hunter was negligent in making his diagnosis and awarded Mr. Whiteford £2,000 general damages and £4,300 special damages. He dismissed the case against Dr. Gleed.

To-day Mr. Hunter appealed against these finding. Lord Justice Asquith, giving the appeal judgment, said the question was whether Mr. Hunter in making a mistake was guilty of negligence.

There was a cross-appeal by Mr. Whiteford from the decision of Mr. Justice Birkett in dismissing the action against Dr. Gleed. This was dismissed with costs.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords—the highest appeal court—was granted in respect of the appeal and the cross-appeal.

Stop Press

CHINESE ATOM SCIENTIST.

WASHINGTON, March 21. (PTI-Reuter): President Truman to-day signed a bill granting permanent residence in the United States to Dr. Chog Kwai-Lui, Chinese woman scientist, who helped develop the atom bomb.

CUT IN FREIGHT RATES.

CALCUTTA, March 21. (A.P.I.): The Calcutta Continental Conference of Shipping lines to-day announced a ten per cent commission (subject to a maximum of 5 Sh. per ton) of freights with effect from January 1, 1949, on all shipments from Calcutta to European ports. This ten per cent commission is in addition to the ten per cent reduction announced earlier.

SOVIET MARK PLUNGES TO NEW LOW

BERLIN, March 21 (UPA): The Soviet mark plunged to a new low of 10-1 in the Western Sectors of Berlin only a few hours after it was outlawed by the three Western Powers, today.

MGM PLANS A NEW MOVIE

NEW YORK, March 21 (UPA): The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer movies today announced plans to film the Kipling story of a vagrant Irish boy in India — Kim. Dan Stockwell, a cinema youngster, will star.

CONTROL YUAN IMPEACHES PREMIER SUN FO

NANKING, March 21 (UPA): The Control Yuan Secretariat today said resolutions impeaching and censuring outgoing Premier Dr. Sun Fo had been endorsed by Yu Yu-jen, Yuan President, and handed over to appropriate law organs for action.

TORIES TO DEMAND END OF TRADE WITH E. EUROPE

LONDON, March 21 (UPI): Cessation of trade with Eastern Europe will be demanded by the Tories in the House of Commons on Wednesday.

The Government is anxious that no irresponsible speaker shall raise the question of the Indian bilateral trading with Eastern Europe on barter basis at the moment when Indo-British talks are on.

MALAN TO VISIT LONDON?

LONDON, March 21 (UPI): The South African Prime Minister, Doctor Malan, is reported to have agreed to visit London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. Sir Persival Liesching, Permanent Under Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, returning from South Africa today, it is believed, has given a message to Mr. Attlee, the British Prime Minister to this effect.

COAL MINE NEAR U. P.

LUCKNOW, March 21 (UPI): The Development Minister Mr. Keshav Deo Malaviya, revealed in the United Provinces Legislative Assembly today that the Provincial Government were negotiating with a private Nepalese company for working a rich coal mine situated near the frontiers of the U. P.

HYDERABAD NOTIFICATION

HYDERABAD, March 21 (API): The Secretary to Government, Finance Department, has, by a notification today called upon all persons resident in Hyderabad State to furnish to him not later than March 28, 1949, information in respect of their assets and liabilities outside India in the prescribed form.

MR. EDEN

NEW DELHI, March 21 (API): Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's war-time Foreign Secretary, who has been on a tour of several countries for the past two months, arrived here late tonight from Singapore.

Mr. Eden is staying at Government House and expects to leave for Karachi on Thursday on his way back to London.

U. S. AMBASSADOR TO KOREA

WASHINGTON, March 21 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman today named Mr. John M. Muccio as first United States Ambassador to the Republic of Korea.

MATTERS CONCERNING DEFUNCT MINISTRY

C. P. Assembly Debates Constitutional Propriety Of Ex-Minister's Delayed Statement

NAGPUR, March 21 (API).—The C.P. and Berar Legislative Assembly today discussed a constitutional point—whether Dr. S. M. Hasan, who was Minister of Health, till the afternoon of August 14, 1947, was entitled to make a statement in the House on the circumstances leading to his resignation after a lapse of 18 months.

After a three-hour procedural debate on the question, the Speaker Mr. G. S. Gupta announced that he would give his ruling tomorrow.

DR. HASAN'S REASONS

Giving the reasons for the delay in making his statement, Dr. Hasan said that he was a member of the Congress Assembly Party and was bound by the party discipline. He had been in correspondence with the Congress High Command till April 1948, when he had an attack of facial paralysis and was confined to bed for about ten months. Further, Dr. Hasan said, he did not want to avail himself of an earlier opportunity during the last autumn session of the C.P. Assembly as Government were preoccupied with the Hyderabad problem.

PANDIT MISHRA'S OPPOSITION

Pandit D. P. Mishra, the Home Minister, objecting to the Speaker granting permission to Dr. Hasan to make the statement, raised a point of "constitutional propriety" and said that on the midnight of August 14/15, 1947, the entire constitutional set up of the country had radically altered, with the ushering in of India's independence.

Even if Dr. Hasan had not tendered resignation, Pandit Mishra observed, the leader of the majority party had the option not to call upon him to take the new oath of office, and Dr. Hasan would thus have been dropped out. It was, therefore, constitutionally improper for any member to raise a matter that concerned a ministry which no longer held office. At this distant date, barring "publicity" aspect, the matter was "inconsequential."

Mr. R. S. Rukar (Labour), Mr. Naraindas Gupta (Congress) and Mr. Hifazat Ali (Muslim League), speaking in support of Dr. Hasan, suggested to the Speaker that in view of the circumstances explained by the ex-Minister for the delay, he might be allowed to make his statement.

Mr. D. K. Mehta, Minister for Local Self-Government, read out relevant sections from the revised Government of India Act 1935 and dwelt on the significance of the constitutional changes that had taken place on the independence day. He said that the C.P. Cabinet, of which Dr. Hasan was a member, had ceased to exist and the present Provincial Assembly was practically a new body.

The Speaker, at the end of the debate, thanked the members for offering suggestions indicating how he might deal with "this unprecedented" question, and said that, after careful consideration, he would give his ruling tomorrow on the point at issue.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT IN PAKISTAN

Last Date Of Applications

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Attention of the public is invited to the fact that the last date of receipt of applications for transfer of postal savings bank deposit accounts from the Dominion of Pakistan to the Indian Dominion is March 31, 1949. All such applications are to be made out in Form No. SB/R-I (available at all post offices) together with applications for transfer of accounts and submitted within the prescribed date to the nearest head or sub-post office.

The above decision applies to all kinds of savings bank accounts other than the deceased depositors' accounts.

Petrol Rationing: Increased Quotas To Continue

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The Government of India have decided to continue, during the April-June 1949 rationing quarter, petrol allocations to the various Provinces and States for civil consumption at the current level.

It will be recalled that owing to the improved petrol supply position at the end of 1948, petrol quotas of Provinces and States were enhanced for the current quarter by 10% over the allocations for the previous quarter.

Additional quotas have also been sanctioned specifically for the purpose of enabling clearance of congestion at ports and nearby railway stations.

Standing Finance Committee

NEW DELHI, March 21.

A meeting of the Standing Finance Committee will be held at 9-30 A.M. on Friday, March 25, 1949 in Room No. 62 in the Council House, New Delhi. The Hon'ble Dr. John Matthai will preside.

"August" Sufferers In C. P.

NAGPUR, March 21. (A.P.I.): The Provincial Government had received 1,348 applications claiming compensation for losses suffered in the August 1942 movement, said the Premier, Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, in reply to a question in the C. P. Legislative Assembly today.

Of these claims, 518 had been found by a Committee, set up by the Government, to be unsustainable. The Government would soon constitute three regional tribunals for Berar, Nagpur and Mahakoshal Provinces to investigate into the validity of others. He, therefore, was was not in a position to indicate at present the total amount of compensation payable to the applicants pending the findings of the tribunals.

DE GAULLISTS LEAD

PARIS, March 21 (PTI-Reuter).—De Gaullists led all other single parties early today in the French departmental elections with 29 per cent of the votes counted, but the combined Government parties were in the lead with 32.4 per cent.

With 4,000,000 votes of a possible 11,000,000 counted, Government Parties held 254 of the 698 seats so far decided and the Gaullists 168.

The Communist Party, although it secured 22 per cent of the votes, had won only ten seats. Right Wing and Centre Groups received 16 per cent of the poll.

MOIN NAWAZ JUNG DISMISSED

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Mar. 21 (API): Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung, Finance Minister in the Laik Ali Government of Hyderabad, has been dismissed from service, it is learnt here. It is also understood that Nawab Mir Nawaz Jung, former Agent-General of Hyderabad in London, has been retired at his own request.

U. S. ARMS FOR EUROPE

WASHINGTON, March 21 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman will request broad discretionary powers in the distribution of arms for Europe when the programme is submitted to Congress, it was learned here today.

NO "GESTAPO" FOR MINISTERS

Madras Premier Denies Charges In Assembly

MADRAS, March 21 (API): Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Premier of Madras, denied in the Provincial Assembly today that he had employed "Gestapo" methods or deputed the C.I.D. police to watch certain cabinet colleagues and officers of the Government.

Earlier, during the debate on a budget demand, Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Leader of the Independent Group, had charged the Premier with having employed the C.I.D. to watch the Ministers, "saying things behind the back of Ministers so as to bring them into contempt" and "not taking adequate interest in the proceedings of the Assembly".

In his reply, the Premier deprecated the unfounded remarks of the member. "It is not correct", he said, "to say that any C.I.D. men have been employed to watch any of my colleagues. Few policemen of the Special Branch have been detailed for their protection, just as is being done in my own case. This protection is given to Hon'ble Minister in view of the various reports we have received urging the need to take the greatest care in protecting the persons of Ministers. It is open to any Minister, who considers them an encumbrance, to get rid of them. There is no purpose or point in employing C.I.D. men otherwise, and I would consider it myself most distasteful to think of using them for any other purpose.

NO 'TETE-A-TETE' IN ASSEMBLY

MADRAS, March 21 (U.P.I.): A warning that if officers of Government talked with members of the Legislature during debate, the officers would not be permitted to sit in the gallery provided for them, was given by the Speaker of the Madras Assembly, Mr. J. Sivashanmukham Pillai, today. The occasion was when the police demand was under discussion by the House.

The Deputy Speaker, Mrs. Ammanna Raja, was seen speaking with the Home Secretary seated in the officers' gallery.

Hyderabad Police Force To Be Reduced

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 21, (U.P.I.): The reorganisation of the State Police Force is proceeding apace, it was stated today. It is learnt that the police force, which was inflated by the previous regime shortly before the 'police action' will be reduced to a size just enough to maintain law and order in the State.

Recruitment of one thousand (1,000) policemen from amongst the majority community will be taken up shortly.

14 Persons Detained At Mushirabad

HYDERABAD, March 21, (U.P.I.): About forty persons have been detained in connection with the recent communal flare-up in Mushirabad locality, it is reported.

A Peace Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. S. Melkote, President of the City Congress Committee, has been formed for the purpose of restoring law and order in the area and instilling confidence amongst members of the minority communities.

Dr. Melkote, in a statement today says now that the situation has returned to normal, the authorities should consider the question of releasing the people, detained in this connection".

LONDON, March 21. (PTI-Reuter): Britain's Ministry of Supply has offered to buy all uranium ores containing over 10 per cent of the mineral—basic material for atomic energy —produced in the colonial empire or in Britain during the next ten years.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

NEW DELHI, March 21.—In the morning the Governor-General received following: The High Commissioner for U.K., Countess Mountbatten of Burma, Lady Pamela Mountbatten.

The Governor-General received His Excellency Sir Haung Gyee, who presented his credentials as Ambassador of Burma, in India and afterwards stayed for tea.

The following also came to tea: Shri K. P. S. Menon, Shri S. Dutt, Shri C. S. H. Ja, U. Kyaw Khine, Boh Tun Hla, U Hla Aung and Lieut. Comdr. Ba Ohn.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, March 21.—The Governor of Bombay received Mrs. H. Tate and Mr. A. N. Bakshi.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Sawyer.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Secretariat Gathering at the Council Hall.

The Countess Mountbatten of Burma and the Hon'ble Pamela Mountbatten and Mr. B. N. Bannerji have arrived. The Hon'ble The Premier and Mrs. Kher, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Morarji R. Desai, The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Sir Rustom and Lady Masani, Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Hutheesingh, Mr. and Mrs. V. Noel-Paton, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Dr. S. B. Cooper and Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji came to dinner.

Mrs. S. K. Bawa has left.

LT. GEN. SHRINAGESH

NEW DELHI, March 21 (UPI).—Lieut. General S. M. Shrinagesh, G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command, returned to New Delhi after a three day tour of Jaiselmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner, where he had gone to inspect detachments of Indian Army Units and of State Forces and obtain first hand information on local problems.

GHULAM FARUQUE

KARACHI, March 21 (API).—Mr. Ghulam Faruque, Pakistan Government's Industries Secretary, will leave for New Delhi on Wednesday next to discuss the question of coal supplies to Pakistan with the Government of India.

SIR PATRICK ABERCROMBIE

COLOMBO, March 21 (PTI-Reuter).—Sir Patrick Abercrombie, well-known British town planning authority, arrived here today for official talks on a new Colombo town plan.

EGYPTIAN PRESS MISSION

NAGPUR, March 21 (API).—The members of the Egyptian Press delegation, who arrived here yesterday from Hyderabad, spent a day at Sevagram (Wardha) today. They will leave for Delhi tomorrow by air reaching there in the afternoon.

MAJ.-GEN. CHAUDHARY

SECUNDERABAD, March 21 (UPI). —Maj. Gen. J. N. Chaudhuri, Military Governor, and Mr. D. S. Bakhle, Chief Civil Administrator of Hyderabad, left for New Delhi by plane this afternoon. They are expected to be away from the State for about four days and will return to Hyderabad on March 24.

MR. ANTHONY EDEN

ALLAHABAD, March 21 (API).—Mr Anthony Eden, former British Foreign Secretary, was here for some time this evening on his way to Delhi. Mr. Eden's plane had a forced landing at the Bambrauli aerodrome due to some trouble in the plane.

He stayed in Government House till an R.A.F. special Dakota arrived here from Delhi to take him there.

BIHAR REVENUE MINISTER

PATNA, March 21 (UPI).—Shri Krishna Ballabh Sahai, Revenue Minister, Bihar, returned to Patna this morning by car, after completing a whirlwind tour of Hazaribagh District in connection with the collection drive for the Gandhi National Memorial Fund. It is known that a purse amounting to Rupees one lakh will be presented by Hazaribagh to the fund.

SARDAR MALIK IN NEW BRUNSWICK

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Ottawa, March 19, 1949:— Greetings of the Government and the people of New Brunswick were offered to India during the recent visit of Sardar H. S. Malik, Indian High Commissioner in Canada, to Fredericton, capital of the Province.

On March 15, the High Commissioner was invited to sit on the floor of the Legislative Assembly and before the business of the House began was welcomed by the Premier and Leader of the House, Mr. McNair, on behalf of the Government and the people.

They offered their goodwill and expressed happiness at seeing India emerge as full-fledged partner in the British Commonwealth Mr. McNair also said that he felt that the accession of India as self-governing Dominion would add to the potentialities of Commonwealth in securing world peace.

Talks With 'Azad Kashmir'

KARACHI, March 21, (A.P.I.): The United Nations Sub-Committee studying "Azad Kashmir" problems today held discussions with representatives of Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference at the headquarters of the Conference at Sialkot. In the afternoon the Sub-Committee left for Rawalpindi.

ENGINE DERAILS AT TRICHY

TRICHY, March 21 (API): A light engine derailed this afternoon on the outskrts of Trichy junction. The Engine, which was proceeding from the loco shed to the junction platform, went on a loop line, dashed against a permanent block and derailed. No one was injured.

Mahakoshal Newsletter

NO CONFIDENCE IN VINDHYA PRADESH MINISTRY?

Bundelkhand Political Workers' Conference Resolutions

JUBBULPORE, March 20.
(From Our Own Corresponoent.)

Resolutions, "expressing the lack of confidence of people in the present Vindhya Pradesh Ministry and its immediate replacement by a new set of ministers duly elected by the public; denouncing the evil of nepotism, favouritism and corruption which is at present rampant in the Vindhya Pradesh administration, demanding the immediate abolition of the zamindari system and the withdrawal of the repressive measures enforced by the Vindhya Government to silence its critics" were adopted unanimously at the Bundelkhand Political Workers' Conference which was held on Thursday last at Harpalpur.

The conference held its session for two days and was presided over by by Pandit Ram Sahaya of Chattarpur and it was attended among others by Pundit Shambhu Nath Shukla, ex-Industries Minister; Thakur Gopal Saran Singh, ex-Law Minister; Manulal Dwivedy; Lala Ram Bajpeyi and Bhagwan Das Satarta.

The Conference also opposed the removal from service by the Vindhya Government of the persons who had been employed in the states before their integration in the Vindhya Union and demanded that these displaced employees who number over 11,000 be provided with Jobs and saved from starvation.

Protest Against New Taxation Proposals

The Mahakosal Chamber of Commerce, Jubbulpore, has protested against the proposal of the Provincial Government to impose some taxes and further to enhanced the rates in their Budget for 1949-50.

"Self-Sowing Seed Drill"

JUBBULPORE, March 20.
(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shri Govind Kashinath Dave, a septuagenarian agriculturist of Sausar, gave a demonstration yesterday at the Government Agricultural Farm at Adharial Jubbulpore, of a 'self-sowing seed drill and agricultural implement which he had brought out for the help of the cultivators after working on it for twenty years.

The implement has been made out to overcome the labour difficulties during the sowing season of the crops due to the shortage of the farm labourers. The 'drill' is fastened to a plough and it plants the seed in the field in a very uniform way.

Mahakoshal Journalists Conference

Arrangements are afoot for holding the Provincial Journalists' Conference at Raigarh on April 9, 10 and 11 on the occasion of the forthcoming session of the Mahakosal Political Conference. The Journalists' Conference will be inaugurated by Tapaswi Pundit Sunder Lal of Allahabad and it will be presided over by Pundit Maknan Lal Chaturvedy, the veteran journalist and Editor of the "Karmaveer" of Khandwa.

Shri Bande Ali Patarat, a working journalist has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference.

Bishop's Short Cut To Happiness

If you are anxious to learn the secret of true happiness and joy, learn to put first thing first, said the Rt. Rev. G. Sinker, the Lord Bishop of Nagpur while addressing a gathering of the staff and students of the Christ Church Girls' High School, Jubbulpore, last evening. The function was held to observe the annual Speech Day and the Prize Distribution of the school and it was presided over by the Lord Bishop.

Rev. Sinker advised the students to put God first, others next and to themselves in the last. If they learnt to do this and practice this axiom in their life, they would enjoy the happiness and joy in their real sense.

Mrs. Sinker distributed the prizes.

The students entertained the guests with a variety programme. After the recitation of the National Anthem, the function was brought to a close.

Kashmir Newsletter

INFILTRATION OF INFLAMMATORY LITERATURE IN KASHMIR

Karnah Inhabitants Urge India Government To Stop Such Circulation

SRINAGAR, (By Air Mail).
(From Our Correspondent)

A report from Karnah (Muzaferabad District) says that a meeting of the inhabitants of Karnah was recently held under the presidentship of Molvi Nazir Ahmad Masoodi, Administrative Officer, in which a resolution was passed which urges the Governments of India, Pakistan and the Chairman of the UNO Kashmir Commission to put a stop to the reported circulation of certain highly inflammatory literature "by some people from Pakistan who while crossing into the Kashmir Valley incite the local people which, the resolution adds, would endanger the security of minorities living in both sides and create complications in the plebiscite work.

The resolution points out that if this is not stopped it would mean re-enacting the post-partition bloodbath of East and West Punjabs in Kashmir.

Reports have reached Srinagar that a batch of armed men (presumably not of Pakistan Army) recently crossed the Kishan Ganga River and harrassed the people of viallges Tad Boogna Keran, and Shardhali in the Karnah area.

Now it has been learnt that the Indian Army authorities have reported the matter to the Military observers of the UNO Kashmir Commission stationed at Srinagar.

It is further learnt that Col. Kelly and Major Selnger, the observers, have taken up this matter and they are investigating it. Meanwhile the local authorities of Karnah have expressed deep concern over this violation of cease-fire agreement.

Tourist traffic in Kashmir Valley is going to be revived and preparations are afoot to make the next tourist season a success.

The Kashmir Government had appointed a Tourist Traffic Revival Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Hakim Ali, the Development Secretary to examine the question and make suitable recommendations regarding accommodation, amenities and attractions to the visitors and regrading improvement in the present transport facilities by air as well as by road.

The Committee has submitted its final report, it is learned. It is further learnt that the Tourist Department is again coming into existence. It will be recalled that due to hostilities the tourist traffic had suspended and the Department was closed down. Now as its revival is sought the Kashmir Government may set up Visitors' Bureaux at Principal Indian Cities such as Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow and Amritsar, on the lines of the one that was functioning in Rawalpindi before the hostilities.

Efforts are also being made to attract high Indian and Provincial officials and members of various Embassies in New Delhi and Kashmir.

Revival of tourist traffic, it is considered by those who have been affected, will not only mean a fillip to the local trade but it would also lead to the prosperity of thousands who since the outbreak of hostilities with consequent suspension of tourist traffic are now practically without work and any livilihood.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

LUCKNOW, March 21.

The opening stock, production, despatches and the closing stock of sugar in respect of Central Sugar Factories in the Indian Union, including Hyderabad, during the fortnight ending Feb. 15, 1949, were 8,539,000 mds., 3,151,000 mds., 1,481,000 mds. and 10,209,000 mds. respectively, reports the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, on the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935. The figures for the corresponding fortnight of the previous season were 8,142,000 mds., 2,939,000 mds., 529,000 mds., and 10,552,000 mds. respectively. Figures for the current fortnight relate to 114 factories representing 85.7% of the total cane crushing capacity, while figures of the previous year relate to 111 factories representing 83.5% of the total cane crushing capacity.

The total figures for the production and despatches of sugar since Nov. 1, 1948, are reported to be 12,900,000 mds. and 7,921,000 mds. respectively as against the corresponding figures of 13,964,000 mds. and 6,539,000 mds. during the previous season.

LONDON, March 21 (PTI-Reuter): An Economic and Cultural Agreement between Russia and the Korean Peoples' Democratic Republic (North Korea) has been signed in the Soviet Capital, Moscow radio reported late last night (Sunday).

The North Korean Premier, announced the agreement yesterday before leaving Moscow with members of the visiting Korean delegation, the broadcast said.

CATTLE RELIEF IN GUJARAT AND SAURASHTRA

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, March 19.

With the approach of summer the question of protecting Gujarat and Saurashtra's broken remnants of milch and agricultural cattle from being devitalised owing the rationed fodder being foul-smelling and deficient in nutritive ingredients.

The Bombay Humanitarian League which has undertaken the organisation and working of the feeding centres for about 40,000 heads of pedigree cows plough-bullocks etc., in Gujarat and Saurashtra in response to the Bombay and Saurashtra Governments' invitations has hitherto obtained less than 25 per cent of the fodder-supplies needed for enabling the starving cattle in the Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira Districts to tide over the next four crucial months. The private philanthropists of Bombay gave donations totalling Rs. 25,000 to the League towards cattle relief, while the monthly expenditure in maintaining anything between 30,000 and 40,000 heads of cattle in its charge worked out at Rs. 25,000.

The League was, however, not without confidence that the great Gujarat Famine Relief Committee of Bombay and the Gujarat Famine Relief Committee of Ahmedabad would meet the deficit with which it was faced.

JAP. EXPORTS EXCEED IMPORTS.

TOKYO, March 21. (U.P.A.): The Finance Ministry to-day reported that the Japanese exports exceeded imports by nearly 5,000,000,000 yen during January.

MYSORE'S "NO" TO MERGER PROPOSAL

Leaders Condemn Gulbarga Resolution On Unification Of Karnatak

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, (By Mail): The Gulbarga resolution of the 12th All Karnatak Unification Conference urging the Government of India to merge the state of Mysore and take immediate steps for the formation of United Karnatak has provoked all Mysoreans. Mysore leaders who were silent all these days on the question of United Karnatak have come out with statements criticising the resolution as an unwise step and warning the people of Karnatak that they were treading the wrong path.

Mr. T. Subramanyam, President of the Mysore Constituent Assembly who inaugerated the conference which was held under the presidentship of Mr. S. Nijalingappa, was the first to comment on the resolution. Mr. Subramanyam who had earlier pleaded on the same platform for the removal of the Nizam and prophesied that United Karantak would be realised shortly nearly lost his teper at the passing of the resolution as amended by Mr. Patil Puttappa. The amendment was for inserting the words "to take steps to merge the state of Mysore and form United Karanatak" in the place of "to take suitable steps for the formation of United Karnatak."

Speaking immediately after the resolution was declared passed, Mr. Subramanyam uttered a note of warning that any attempt to abolish the throne of Mysore would be resented by the people of Mysore who have great regard for their ruler and would adversely affect the cause of United Karnatak.

The deliberations of the conference were ably handeled by Mr. Nijalingappa himself a Mysorean. In his concluding remarks he tried to pacify Mysoreans by saying that as things were moving fast, this resolution would not remain final and that time might come when the resolution had to be altered to suit the changed conditions in the country. He advised them to be patient.

Mr. Nijalingappa's advice has gone unheeded as can be seen from the reports appearing in the daily press. Mysoreans are unhappy over the resolution. They have come out in the open with statements suggesting that there should not be any union with Karnatak and that Mysore should remain as a separate entity.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE OF RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, March 20.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar State, the Rajpramukh of the United States of Saurashtra, presided over the prize-giving gathering of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.

The Principal read the report on the landmarks of progress passed by the College since the last prize-giving gathering held two years ago. Patterned after the public schools of England, the Rajkumar College had strengthened the Arnoldian traditions by teaching its alumni to cultivate the habit of realistic thinking. It no longer implied something exclusive and privileged, as a typical English public school, but was accessible to all classes. He singled out among its distinguished "Old Boys" the Maharaja Jam Saheb the first Rajpramukh of the United State of Saurashtra and the Maharaja of Bhavnagar State, the first Indian Governor of Madras for special mention as the best living exemplars of sound culture they had acquired in the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.

A programme of English recitations was next gone through by the students under instruction after which Mr. Uchhrangrai Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, addressed some wise word to the students of the Rajkumar College, laying special emphasis on discipline as the ultima Thule of education for democracy clear thinking and steadfastness of purpose being the necessary adjuncts of democratic citizenship.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FOR IRAN

Shah's Move Against "Irresponsible" Majlis

(BY YOUSOF MAZANDI)

TEHERAN, Feb. 27.

The Iranian nation will soon have a revised Constitution.

Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi summoned his leading Majlis (Parliament) Deputies on February 24 and gave them this news. He made no efforts to hide his dissatisfaction at the way the Majlis was retarding the progress of the country, and blamed the deputies for the present chaotic state which had brought about so much "poverty, misery and disease throughout the land." He deprecated their constant squabbles with the Government, which had prevented the latter from doing "anything at all useful" for Iran. The Iranian annual budget, he reminded them, had not been passed for five consecutive years by the Majlis, thus precluding the reforms which would raise the living standard of the masses.

SHAH'S ATTACK

All this, the Shah said, would have to stop forthwith. "This" he said, "has always been completely against my wishes, beliefs and taste." The constitution and democracy of Iran, the Shah added, in no way approximated those of any constitutional country in the world. When the Iranian constitution was drafted (some forty years ago), he said, the architects of the constitution specially vested all power in the hands of the Majlis, because the ruler of Iran was then a complete despot. Now, full control by an irresponsible Majlis could only bog the wheels of progress: there had to be some equilibrium between the Government and the Majlis. Just as the Majlis had to control the possible waywardness of any Government, "the Head of the country should also be able—if, God forbid, the Legislative Assembly be in errors and the cause of a standstill of the country's affairs—to proclaim new elections in order to get an insight into the true wishes of the nation.

The Shah said again: "I must reiterate that constitutional democracy in the true sense of the word does not, unfortunately, exist in our country, and the people of Iran do not all equally share the fruits of liberty and a democratic constitution." The Shah added that he himself who was at all times prepared to sacrifice his life for the interests of his country would not permit certain elements to take advantage of the existing incomplete constitution to further their own nefarious ends and create chaos and misery in the country. "I have decided, therefore," the Shah went on, "to summon a Constituent Assembly to amend certain obsolete laws of the Constitution and to draft new ones, which would make possible the necessary reforms in the country."

TOWARDS MONARCHICAL CONTROL

The Shah explained that the Constituent Assembly would be empowered to draft a new law in the Iranian Constitution permitting the Head of the State to dissolve the Majlis when the latter would not work with the Government for the country's interests. The Constituent Assembly would also draft the constitution of a new Senate, and would frame new laws for the general elections, limiting the latter to a maximum period of one month, as opposed to the existing practice of an indefinitely protracted period: the Constituent Assembly would only draft these laws if the Majlis itself failed to come to a decision before the Constituent Assembly was elected.

Premier Mohammad Saed is now making arrangements for the election of the Constituent Assembly. The new Assembly would comprise of a minimum of 136 members elected by the people—the same as the Majlis. Once the new laws are drafted, the Constituent Assembly would itself wind up. The Senate will comprise of some sixty-odd oldtimers, half of them appointed by the Shah himself, and the other half elected by the people. Each Senate would last for four years and would counteract the excesses of the Majlis.

With the Senate in the hands of the Shah and with additional power granted him by a new Constitution to dissolve the Iranian Parliament whenever necessary, the Shah stands to gain complete control over the affairs of the country.

EXPLOITING MADHYABHARAT'S INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Commerce Minister On Plans To Raise Living Standards Of Masses

(From Our Correspondent.)
GWALIOR, March 18.

The Industrial policy of the Madhyabharat Government, enunciated this evening by the Commerce Minister, Shri Mishrilal Gangwal before a large gathering of press representatives, aims at fullest possible exploitation industrially of its resources in men, material and capital, increased employmtnt of its people and a higher standard of living for all. With a view to achieve this objective, the Government would give large-scale concessions to industrialists to open various types of industries in the Union.

DETAILED SURVEY

A detailed survey is proposed to be undertaken of geological, forest and power resources of Madhya Bharat. Planning based on such detailed surveys will necessarily have to be on a long-term basis.

The immediate programme of development will include among others:

The revival of industrial units now lying idle in Madhya Bharat for want of raw materials, finance, etc.

A rapid survey of agricultural forests and mineral possibilities with a view to the preparation of plans for their immediate exploitation. These may include paper and/or board units; cement factory textile units; power alcohol units.

Organisation of Cottage Industries both existing and new.

The concessions include total exemption from import and export duties, levied in Madhyabhart, materials required or goods produced by industries having a fixed capital of over Rs. one lakh. This concession would be granted for ten years.

In the case of industries whose fixed capital is below one lakh of rupees, no import duties will be levied on machinery.

DOUBLE DEPRECIATION TO BE ALLOWED

As regards existing industries, the Government would allow depreciation on new buildings, plant and machinery set up on or after April 1948 at double the existing rate for the first 5 years.

To promote installation of new machinery, it has been decided to give further concession. If after a period of five years, the price of machinery falls below the original cost, the difference between the written down value of the asset and the corresponding value at the reduced price will be allowed as additional.

To promote pharmaceutical industries, Government would grant total exemption from excise duties on alcohol, opium and other excisable products for factories whose fixed capital amounts to Rs. one lakhs or above for 10 years in the first instance.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

To assist industries financially it is proposed to establish an Industrial Finance Corporation with adequate capital.

For a planned development of industries, decentralisation would be encouraged so that every part of the Union gets a fair share of industries.

In this respect the Madhya Bharat Government will follow generally the policy recently enunciated by the Central Government.

MEDIUM AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The Government would also give maximum encouragement to the establisment and growth of medium-scale and cottage industries. For Cottage industries, Co-operative System would be used both for production and marketing.

It is hoped that the policy will create necessary confidence and enthusiasm on the part of industrialists to set up factories in Madhyabharat.

The Commerce Minister surveyed in brief the activities of his department in the fimain of industry, Commerce and civil supplies, how during the last 3 months permission has been granted for starting 300 new concerns and showed that it was mainly the transport difficulties due to which the distribution of various control goods was not going on as smoothly as they aimed at.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MAY
NEW YORK, March 21.

Previous closing	32-21
Today's opening	32-20
Difference	—1
Today's closing	32.13
Difference	—8

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, March 21.

Silver Bullion ready	Rs. 182	8
Gold ready	Rs. 110	0
Sovereign	Rs. 72	8

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, March 21.

Opening Prices
Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.
General Motors 59-1/4
United States Steel Common 73-1/5
Ditto Pref 145-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Displays Quietly Firm Trend

LONDON, March 21 (PTI-Reuter).—The London Stock Exchange started the week on a cheerful note when small investment demand produced many useful rises.

Leading industries were in some demand and move higher and there was support for many of the groups. Of these, Aircrafts, Motors and Electrical Equipments were to the fore. Tobacco shares opened easier on news that the Southern Rhodesian Government had proposed a 20 per cent export tax on commodity. Small losses however were subsequently regained.

The firmness spread to oils which closed showing all-round improvement.

British Government stocks spent a quiet day with prices generally steady. Trading was insufficient to give the section a trend.

Profit-taking resulted in lower levels in German Potash issues and declines of one point were shown.

Once again South African mining issues were active. Prices improved on good support from Johannesburg and London operators and closed firm although occasionally under best.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Quiet But Steady Tone

CALCUTTA, March 21 (P.T.I.)-Reuter.) The market ruled quiet but steady and only a moderate business was put through.

Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 98/11 three per cent loan 1953/55 101/9 a clot three per cent loan 1970/75 99/15 small odd lot three per cent loan 1961/64 101/1 a lot three per cent loan 1957 101 a lot.

BANKS: Bharat Bank 4/1 Hindustan Commercial Bank 25 United Commercial Bank 56/4.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 5/2 Bengal Nagpur Ord 27/4 Kesoram 15 15 Swadeshi Cotton 11 Cawapore Textiles 10/8 New Victoria Ordy 2/9.

COALS: Bengal 347 Burrakur 13/1 C I Coal 5/2 Equitable 37/7 Katras Jherriah 29/12 Kajora 20/2 New Churulia 2/2 Raneegunge 12/2 Searsole 6/12 Talcher 4/2 Western Bengal 4/15 South Karanpura 26

JUTES: Adamjee 23/4 Agarpara Pref 15d Alliance Pref 131/8 Auckland 118 Bally 247 a lot G Craig 16/2 Delta 233 Naihati 114 Minings Burma Corp. 2/7 Consolidated Tin 1 Tavoy Tin annas thirteen Indian Copper 2/3

MISCELLANEOUS: Assam Bengal Cement 6/6 Sone Valley Cement 6/12 Alkali and Chemical 13/4 Calcutta Electric 19/2 Braithwaite and Co 8/10 Indian Iron and Steel 24/12 Kumardhubi Eng 8 Sarean Eng 7/12 Marshalls 6/3 Steel Corpn 21/3 Textile Machinety 7/7 Exdiv Anglo Brothers 19/13 BIC 8/13 Cum Div Jardine Henderson 162/8 L s lots National Tobacco 18/12 British Burma Petrol 1/7 India Paper Pulp 156 s lot Shree Gopal Paper 11 Titaghur Paper 35/10 Assam Saws 7/8 India Steamship 8/6 Sugars Bulan 20/12 Cum Eights Raza 19/14.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, March 21.

Market remained closed today as protest against stamp duty private quotations however indicated a firm tone particularly in Ambika on announcement of one share per six Ordy. shares together with Rs. 12/8 as cash dividend. Ambika is quoted at 428 Calico 1205 while Deffered found buyers at 1630 on week advices of Bombay.

Better Earnings For 1948

Its very reliably learnt that Karsturbhai group mills have made better earnings for 1948. I learn on good authority that Arvind mill has made earnings of about 55 lakh Rs. Raipur mill has made earnings of about 55 lakh Rs. Ashok 47 lakh Rs: Arun 43 lakh Rs. and New Cotton mill has earned 1460377 Rs. for 1948.

Steady Conditions On Madras Share Market

MADRAS, March 21, (P.T.I.) Local market opened steady. There were buyers for most of Coimbatore mill shares. Bank shares remained unchanged. Selected tea scripts changed hands at improved rates. Spencers ordinary were lower at Rs. 10/12 business done.

Market closed steady.

Following are todays quotations:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent 1949 Government of India 100/8 Government of India three per cent Paper 98/3 three per cent 1966 98/9 three per cent 1953/55 101/7 Government of Madras three per cent 1960 100.

BANKS Travancore 16/12

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 17 Travancore 8.

PLANTINGS: Balmadies 1/4 Blue Mountain 2/6/6 Chembra 4/12 Cochin Malabar 4/2 Devashola 18 Neilampathy 1/5 Ouchterlonp 5/11 Periakaramalai 21/12 Pullangode 14 Thumbedi 7/12 T R and T Co. 5/11 Waterfalls 2/9

TEXTILES: Balasubramania 40/8 Buckingham 757 Ditto Pref 198 Cahbodia 9/10 Coimbatore Cm. 117/8 Janardhana 245/8 Lakshmi 64 Madura 48/14 Mettur 305 Radhakrishna 144 Rajalakshmi 55 Ranga Vilas 45 Trav Rayons 3/11 Trichinopoly 11/2.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 64 F. A. C. T. 24/9 India Cement 77/8 Mettur Chem 7 Mysore Chem Fert 6/12

Reds And Anti-Fascists Break Up Mosley's Union March

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING IN LONDON'S EAST END

LONDON, March 20 (PTI-Reuter): Crowds fought hand to hand and stoned motor buses in London's east end tonight as more than 5,000 Communist supporters and other anti-Fascists tried to break up a march of 150 members of Sir Oswald Mosley's Union Movement.

Glass marbles, steel ballbearings and fireworks were thrown in the roadway to impede mounted police as they charged up and down clearing a way for the procession.

Eighteen people including several women, were arrested. Eight policemen were injured, one by a missile which caused head-injury. Police rode in vehicles at the head and end of the column which was flanked by constables on foot at yard intervals. Another 12 mounted police and 200 on foot followed the marchers.

Long lines of traffic were held up.

Home Secretary, James Chuter Ede on Friday rejected a request by local mayors, town clerks and members of parliament to ban the march.

The Union Movement includes former members of the prewar British Union of Fascists of which Sir Oswald Mosley was the leader.

The procession was the second by Mosley's men since the Home Secretary lifted the ban on political processions on February 6.

The ban was enforced in 1948 when Mosley supporters announced their intention of marching through the East End.

Similar processions by Mosley's blackshirted British Fascists in the mid-thirties led to a series of bitter clashes and ended with an official ban on all demonstrations. Imposed in June 1937, for East London, the ban was extended by stages to the whole London area, lasting until the outbreak of war in September 1939.

CIVIL LIBERTIES ON TRIAL IN U.S.

DONCASTER (Yorkshire), March 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Paul Robeson, American negro singer, told a meeting of Trade Unionists and religious and cultural group members here tonight: "We are under fire in progressive America, and it is no easy job."

"Today civil liberties are on trial in America" he added.

"The negro peoples civil rights programme is unfortunately about to be filibustered out of existence and the very thing Truman was elected upon is about to be bypassed.

"There is preparation for war and 12 Communist leaders are to be put on trial. We are under fire in progressive America and it is no easy job."

ANNA STRONG APPEALS TO STALIN

NEW YORK, March 20 (PTI-Reuter) Miss Anna Louise Strong, American pro-Soviet writer deported from Russia last month, charged with being an American spy, has appealed directly to Marshal Stalin to order an investigation of her case.

She had asked, though her lawyer, for at official retractio. if the changes against her prove unfounded.

The request has been sent to the United States State Department for forwarding to Russia.

Miss Strong has indicated she has no desire to return to Russia if she is cleared.

COMMUNISTS FIGHT POLICE; 12 INJURED

ROME, March 20 (UPA): At least 12 persons were injured in an hour-long gun and tear gas battle between Communists and police at Cerignola.

Police arrested a number of Communists and Left Wing Socialists on charges of organizing a demonstration against police before Communist headquarters at Cerignola, officials said.

RED MEETING BANNED IN S. AFRICA

TRANSVAAL, March 20 (PTI-uter): Mr. G.A. Suaat, the South African Minister of Justice, today banned under the Riotous Assemblies Act, a Communist meeting which was to have been held in an African location here.

Mr. Sam Khan, only Communist member of the House of Assembly, who was to have addressed the meeting, was stopped by police. They refused him admission to the area on the ground that he has no permit to enter the location. Police guarded all roads

SAURASHTRA ADVISES FARMERS TO STOCK GRASS

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, March 19.—Saurashtra Government press note states that it has come to the notice of the Government that many farmers are selling their stock of grass at high prices, without keeping sufficient stock for their cattle to eat and hence such farmers have been informed that if they do so Government is not sound to supply them grass in future and so farmers are advised that they should keep sufficient stock for the maintenance of their cattle.

Saurashtra Market Quotations

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, March 21.

Rajkot silver new vayda 174-4, Rajkot sugar Chaitra 91-2, Rajkot Aranda May 140-6, Jamnagar silver new vayda 174-5, Jamnagar Aranda May 140-7, Wadhwan cotton Jeth 28-11-6, Wadhwan sugar Vaishakh 15-15-3.

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, March 21.

Cotton ready Roller Ginned Sind NT 93, Punjab 289—F 95-8, LSS 87-8, Four F 84-8. Tone steady. Spot Business bales 2,000 mostly 4—F and NT. Arrivals bales 2,453, Exports bales 2,640, out of which 360 for Bombay rest for U.K. Local stocks about 3,50,000 out of which one lacs bales unsold rest in exporters hands.

Cottonseeds NT ready 8-8, April 8-11,. Easy on lower up-country advices. Exports 6,150 bags for Cutch.

Gold 107-12, Silver 128, Easier on lower Bombay advices. Poor demand.

Stock exchange was closed today.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Tenders in prescribed forms are invited for the purchase of the following Textile and Leather Stores:

(1) 27,679 yards Canvas Jute Special Gr. 'B' Water Proof 40" wide, located at M/S. Berry & Co., Calcutta. Reserve price Rs. 85/- per 100 yds.

(2) 97,000 pairs Draws Cotton knitted long, located at C.O.D., Kanpur. Reserve price Rs. 1/8/- per pair.

(3) 2,721 Nos. Jackets K.D.B. T., located at Ord. Depot, Shahjahanpur. Reserve price Rs. 1/12/- each.

(4) 28,89,000 Nos. Sand Bags rot-proofed, located at various Jute Mills in Calcutta. Stock holder is A.I.G.S., Calcutta. Reserve price Rs. 13/- per 100 bags. (For conditions of export see tender form).

(5) 39,866 Nos. of Cotton Parachutes, located at 322, M.U., Chakeri, Kanpur. The Reserve prices range from Rs. 15/- each to Rs. 37/8/- each according to the diameter of the parachutes which varies from 10 ft. to 28 ft.

(6) 3,00,000 dozs. Buckles Brass single 1", located at Ord. Depot, Dehu. Reserve price Rs. 1/8/- per gross.

(7) 92,000 lbs., Leather Buffalo Tanned Bellies unscoured, located at H. & S. Factory, Kanpur. Reserve price As. 11/- per lb.

(8) 1,29,000 Nos. Sand Bags unproofed, located at Royal Naval Depot, Avadi, Madras. Reserve price Rs. 15/- per 100 Bags.

(9) 50,998 sq. ft. Chrome Leather Buffalo and Cow printed, located at H. & S. Factory, Kanpur. Reserve price As. 12/- per sq. ft.

Tenders should be submitted in prescribed forms which can be had from Director-General of Disposals, New Delhi, and Regional, Commissioner (Disposals), Calcutta/Kanpur/Bombay/Madras at Rs. 5/- per set (two forms) in Cash or Money Order.

Tender forms contain full particulars of stores, instructions to tender, conditions of sale, inspection permit and conditions of export of rot-proofed sand bags.

Tenders should be addressed to the Director-General of Disposals, Textile & Leather Dte., Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and should reach him by 4 p.m. on April 25, 1949.

Issued by
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,
New Delhi.

AC. 535.

RAMPART AGAINST TIDE OF COMMUNISM

India's Bid To Steal Soviet Anti-Imperialist Thunder

'ECONOMIST' ON DELHI'S CHAMPIONSHIP OF ASIATIC NATIONALISM IN COLONIES

The London "Economist", under the heading "Indian Rampart", publishes the following editorial comment on India:

"The last three months have seen striking changes in the views taken by the outside world of India and the Government of Pandit Nehru. Moscow seems to have decided quite recently that a sinister "Third Force" is arising in Asia, the strength and stability of which might offset what has been achieved by the Communists in China and Burma.

"London has watched with growing admiration and relief the moderation and skill with which Indian statesmen have steered through the cross currents of Asian nationalism, running from Indonesia to the Middle East. And other Commonwealth capitals have become increasingly aware of Delhi as a centre of power round which some regional organisation for the countries of the Indian Ocean might grow.

"All these important trends of opinion would prove premature, indeed quite unsound, if they were based on false assumptions about the internal strength of India and the political prospects of Pandit Nehru and men like him. How great in fact is India's ability to confront the Communist challenge in Asia, allied as it is to nationalist movements with which it has fundamental sympathies, and the Communist challenge at home springing as it does from social and economic problems calling for urgent action?

SUCCESSFUL TIMING

"It seems likely that the historian of a later day will regard the date of British renunciation of authority in India as an outstanding example of successful timing. Delayed longer, bloodshed could hardly have been avoided and Indo-British amity after departure would then have been virtually unattainable; if on other hand a decade sooner. Congress politicians would have lacked the preliminary experience in responsible Government they obtained, though briefly, in the provinces after the elections of 1937 and 'the Indianisation' in the Civil Service and Army would not have reached the point at which the transfer of supreme power could be made without an administrative breakdown.

"As it was, the transition was disorderly and bloody ONLY IN THE PUNJAB and the new regime's inheritance of an efficient civil and military state organisation gave independent India an excellent start for which India's former British rulers are entitled modestly to claim some share of credit.

TRIBUTE TO STATESMEN

Even so, all these advantages would

Even so, all these advantages would quickly have been lost by inept or divided political leadership and there have been indeed moments when it seemed that communal religious strife and tension between India and Pakistan might bring chaos and collapse. That this has not happened but that on the contrary there has been a remarkable assuagement of the communal issue and a measure of reconciliation with Pakistan has been due to wise and cool-headed direction of policy by leaders of the Congress Party, especially during the last few months.

CONGRESS, NOT FASCIST

"As the organisation which led the struggle for national independence, the Congress Party enjoys an authority to which there is as yet very little organised opposition. This has given to India for the time being something of the character of a single party state.

"But Congress has no theoretical doctrine of permanent single-party rule of the Communist or Fascist type, nor even of temporary 'totalitarian' such as the Kuomintang formerly advocated in China; the new Indian Constitution provides for full parliamentary democracy with opposition parties.

"The present concentration of power is due partly to the long lead which Congress has in a nationwide organisation over all rival groups and party to its own comprehensiveness which continues to hold together in the ruling party men of widely differing opinions. Congress has no rigid ideological doctrine apart from its nationalism and resembles a coalition rather than a unitary body.

"Mr. Jagjivan Ram stands rather to the left of Mr. Aneurin Bevan while Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is to the right of Lord Woolton.

"Sooner or later no doubt there will be a split in Congress over questions of economic policy and a more normal parliamentary system will emerge.

"Meanwhile, however, Congress has been able to maintain its unity on three main points: secularism of the state, agrarian reform, and suppression of Communist revolutionary activity.

"The two first of these are a condition of success in the third, for failure either to cope with religious communalism or to tackle the problems of land tenure, would create conditions which Communism requires the order to gain real strength in India.

"Mr. Nehru and his political friends are determined to keep the authority of the State superior to religious cleavages and have dealt severely with the semi-military organisations of religious fanatics belonging to the Hindu Mahasabha and Sikh Akalis, as well as with Muslim Razakars.

NOT ANTI-RELIGIOUS

"It would be wrong to infer that Congress is pursuing an anti-religious policy. Unlike Communism, it has no materialist ideology antagonistic to religious belief and it continues to draw much of its strength as a political force from the religious revival of which Mahatma Gandhi was leader.

LAND REDISTRIBUTION

"Communism in China has owed a great part of its success to the policy of re-division of land, and in all such pre-industrial societies of dense population and marginal subsistence, great masses of landless rural tenants and labourers are a potential revolutionary force which can be exploited by anyone able to organise it. In India, legislation for breaking up Zemindari properties and distributing land to peasant cultivators is being carried through in the provinces, but it has been laid down that fair compensation must be paid to the landlords and in convertible bonds.

"In former Princely States, too, where rulers were often landlords with large public and private revenues in their treasuries, the Indian Government by use of its new powers has carried out drastic fiscal reforms, even though it has left the Princes with substantial civil lists.

"The threat of a more radical social revolution has been sufficient to reconcile most of the Indian landowners to a regime, which makes some effort to temper the wind to the shorn lamb.

DEPENDENCE ON INDUSTRIALISTS

In its efforts to raise the level of production the Indian Government has been working in close co-operation with a group of industrialists which played so large a part in building the Congress Party. It is the degree of industrial development and native capitalist organisation which distinguishes the economy of India from the still "feudal" condition of China and the foreign controlled colonial or ex-colonial systems of South East Asia.

OBJECTIVE OF INDIAN COMMUNISTS

"In China the Communists claim that they themselves have to bring in a 'bourgeois democratic' phase of social development because the Kuomintang is too reactionary to do so, while in South-East Asia it is sufficient to be anti-imperialist but in India Communism is confronted with a vigorous and expanding Indian capitalism supported by a strong modern State administration.

"With little prospect of acquiring real political strength either by constitutional means or open armed revolt, the Communists in India have beat their energies towards disrupting production wherever possible in the hope that frustration of the national effort to raise production will cause an economic collapse.

"They have had some success in penetrating trade unions, particularly those of railway workers, where they have been rivals of the Socialists. The Indian Government has recently taken vigorous action against Communists and has made many arrests charging the party with plans for causing breakdowns in industry by a campaign of violence and sabotage.

"Communism cannot be eliminated by police repression alone but at any rate the boldness with which the Congress leaders have grasped the nettle shows their awareness of danger and their resolve not to allow the sentimental pro-Sovietism of Congress revolutionary days to be exploited for Communist undermining of the new national state.

ASIATIC NATIONALISM

"To this domestic attitude corresponds an increasingly clear perception, at least in high official quarters, of India's common interest with other nations resisting Soviet pressure and infiltration. The original intention to stand in serene neutrality between the warring camps of world politics is still formally maintained and in any case India is determined not to abandon its full independence in foreign policy; but the dangers looming over Asiatic countries are driving India away from the middle path.

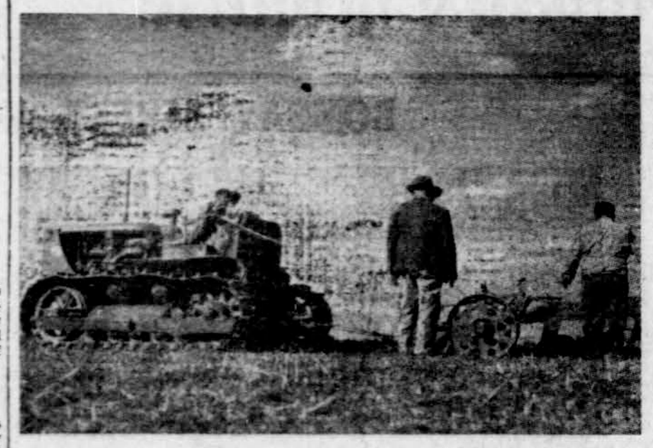
"If India continues to champion the cause of Asiatic nationalism against European powers, which have failed to recognise its basic claims, this does not involve any general hostility to the West and has proved highly displeasing to Moscow whose anti-imperialist thunder has thus been stolen.

COMMONWEALTH TIE

"India's strongest foreign links are still with the nations of the Commonwealth and since the armistice in Kashmir has removed the risk of open war with Pakistan, the way is clear for further development of the co-operation so promisingly initiated at the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference. Mr. Nehru's latest statement has left no doubt that India cannot go back on the decision of the Constituent Assembly to make India an independent republic; but he has also made clear his wish for the continuation of the Commonwealth tie in one form or another.

"If as high an order of statesmanship can be applied to the solution of this problem as has been brought to bear on Indian affairs since 1945, an outcome may be expected which will establish a new framework of peace and stability in the Indian Ocean and South East Asia."

TRACTORS ON KANS INFESTED AREAS IN C. P.



The pernicious grass Kans has been responsible for the conversion of millions of acres of land, once fertile, into bleak and desolate wastes. The life cycle of the grass extends upto twelve years and during this period not only does it convert agricultural area into uncultivable wastes but also makes the land infested with other types of growth like babool trees.

Tractors open on kans infested areas in the village Khural in the Central Provinces for cultivation.

A bumper pulse crop grown on land reclaimed from the kans by tractors.

Decision To Liquidate Bombay Bullion Exchange

FUNCTIONS TAKEN OVER BY NEWLY CONSTITUTED BODY

BOMBAY, TUESDAY:

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, WHOSE FUNCTIONS HAVE NOW BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE NEWLY CONSTITUTED BOMBAY BULLION ASSOCIATION WHICH IS THE BODY DULY RECOGNISED AS THE SOLE RECOGNISED BODY UNDER THE BOMBAY FORWORDS CONTRACTS CONTROL ACT OF 1947, RESOLVED TO LIQUIDATE ITSELF AT AN EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING HELD THIS AFTERNOON.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE REFINING AND ASSAYING COMPANY LTD., A SUBSIDARY ORGANISATION ALSO RESOLVED TO LIQUIDATE ITSELF.

A TEAM OF FOUR PERSONS CONSISTING OF MESSRS. RAMESHWARDAS BIRLA MANEKLAL PREMCHAND, C. B. MEHTA AND LACHMIDAS HARAKCHAND DAGA WAS AUTHORISED TO SELL TH PROPERTY AND ASSETS AND DO ALL SUCH THINGS NECESSARY FOR THE PUEPOSE OF WINDING UP.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT MUCH OF THE PROPERTIES AND ASSETS WILL BE TAKEN OVER BY THE ASSOCIATION WHICH SUPERSEDES THE BULLION EXCHANGE.

'OPERATION WATER' MAKES HEADWAY

About 400 Acres Of Land Expected To Be Irrigated Before Monsoon

SURAT, March 21, (API): "Operation water" made much head-way in Surat district.

At Jehangirpura on the western bank of the Tapti, two big engines have begun pumping out water from the Tapti for the fodder fields. Engines have also been fitted in Katargam and Bajipura.

In all these three places about four hundred acres of land are expected to be irrigated to raise fodder crop before the monsoon sets in.

According to the president of the Surat district famine relief committee this lift irrigation system is getting popular and will in coming years result in three crops from large tracts of land.

At the beginning farmers were doubtful whether after the harvest of the fodder crop there will be sufficient time left for the land to dry up before the monsoon sets in. But many of them have now come forward to try the scheme as an experimental measure.

Rapid progress is also being made by boring machines in Karanj and Mahamadpur villages in Olpad Taluka.

FREE CLOTH FOR FAMINE AREAS

AHMEDABAD, March 20 (API).—The Government of Bombay have, it is learnt, authorised the distribution of free cloth to those persons who are receiving doles in the famine areas in Gujarat.

GUJARAT FAMINE RELIEF FUND

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, of the Gujarat Famine Relief Committee writes:

Contributions, so far received and promised, to the Gujarat Famine Relief Fund amounts to a little over Rs. 5 lakhs.

The list of contributions include:—Mr. Navinchandra Mafatlal Rs. 51,000, Mr. Walchand Hirachand Rs. 25,000, Messrs. Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd. Rs. 25,000, Rao Bahadur Dharamdas Hargovandas Rs. 15,000, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association Rs. 10,001, Proceeds of the Gujarati Drama "Pantha Bhulela" Rs. 11,842, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. Rs. 7,000, Proceeds of the Asian Aquacade Show Rs. 6,001, Wadia Charities Rs. 5,000, Mr. Vadilal Chatrabhuj Rs. 5,001, Mill Gin Stores Merchants' Association Rs. 3,001, Bombay Presidency Radio Club Rs. 2,500, Messrs. Nagindas Fulchand Chinai Rs. 2,001, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi Rs. 1,500, Mr. Dayabhai Chaganlal Rs. 1,100, Mr. Mr. Damodar Anandji Rs. 1,001, Bombay Women's Distress Relief Committee Rs. 1,000, Estate of late Mr. Chhaganlal Virchand Rs. 1,001, Convernton Social Service League (Elphinstone College) Rs. 1,001.

The Gujarat Famine Relief Committee has also received a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs from the Millowners' Association, Bombay, being the contributions made by Mill Members to the Fund.

HOLLYWOOD, (IPS)— Hollywood Film Magnates have become jittery during recent weeks. They expect a serial slump in the value of all film property. Many film magnates have put up their interests for sale expecting a heavy fall in their value.

U. S. Exports In 1948 Decline 18 Per Cent

BALANCE DROPS BY 3,300,000,000 DOLLARS: IMPORTS INCREASE 23 PER CENT FOR THE YEAR

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Other countries sought with considerable success during 1948 to reduce their large merchandise trade deficits with the United States. The result was accomplished by limiting imports of U.S. merchandise mostly to essentials and by greatly expanding exports to the United States.

As a result of the decrease in U.S. exports and the increase in U.S. imports, the U.S. export balance dropped to dol 6,300,000,000 in 1948 from an export balance of dol 9,600,000,000 in 1947.

However, U.S. export balances with most areas were still large. An exception was trade with Oceania, which changed to an import balance in 1948 as a result of the decrease in U.S. exports to Australia. Exports to the two continents with which the United States ran an import balance before the war—South America and Asia—were still far in excess of imports from those areas.

SMALLER SHIPMENTS.

Analysis of the decline in U.S. exports last year shows that U.S. shipments to virtually all areas were smaller than they had been during the preceding year, reflecting a shift by other countries from the United States to other sources of supply.

However, compared with the continued abnormally heavy dependence of the world on the United States for supplies, the degree of shift to other sources in 1948 was relatively small. Foreign countries, therefore, are continuing to demonstrate great concern for their merchandise deficits, particularly with the United States, and are striving to bring their exports and imports more nearly into balance through rigid control of imports and stimulation of exports.

23-PER CENT INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

U.S. Commerce Department figures show that while U.S. exports in 1948 declined about 18 per cent in dollar value, U.S. imports increased 23 per cent in dollar value. They were at a record high value of dol 100,000,000 in 1948—dol 1,300,000,000 greater than in 1947.

Increases in U.S. imports were in varying degree from all parts of the world. Imports from Canada increased by almost dol 500,000,000. However, considering the high level of economic activity in the United States, Commerce Department trade experts consider the 1948 import total still abnormally low.

FURTHER DECLINE IN EXPORTS.

A further decline in U.S. exports, which in dollar value totalled dol 13,400,000,000 in 1948, is anticipated by Commerce Department trade experts. These experts say that although the need for abnormally heavy imports from the United States into other areas of the world is likely to continue for some time, this need will decrease as the economies and production of other countries are restored to a point where the countries of the world can asume their normal roles as supplier in world commerce.

However, they point out that this decline in U.S. exports probably will not go on unendingly. The point at which equilibrium in reached will be largely determined by the amount of goods and services that the United States is willing and able to buy from abroad.

"Policies pursued by this country and the rest of the world will determine", one of them declared recently, "whether the point of equilibrium will be reached on a comparatively low level within the framework of a shrinking volume of world trade restricted by controls, or whether it will be achieved on a higher level within the framework of an expanding volume of trade flowing in a world-wide multilateral pattern.

"The policies also will determine whether the world can look ahead to rising levels of world trade on a long-term basis. The gains which are made will rest on internal economic stability, especially in the United States; political and economic stability abroad, assuring conditions which will encourage the flow of capital for investment and for development, and rising living standards, which will mean larger world markets and increased abilities of goods".—USIS.

No Change In Bullion Import Policy

NEW DELHI, March 21. (API.) Replying to a question by Mr. S. A. Sam Jajoo weather the Government had considered the suggestion of the Commercial and Financial community for relaxation of the restrictions on the import of bullion from abroad. Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, in a written reply in Parliament said that the Government had considered the suggestion but did not propose to alter their policy at present.

POTTERY MANUFACTURERS MEET

Plea To Lower Cost Of Production

CALCUTTA, March 20. (U.P.I.): Sir Sri Ram, the well-known industrialist of Delhi, addressing the 3rd annual meeting of the All-India Pottery Manufacturers Association held here yesterday, said that "industrialists were cursed throughout the country and they had no friends among the general mass of the people". He emphasised that it was necessary for their survival to join hands together to best serve the country, with service as their motto. In order to achieve that end, he said that they should first lower the price and thereby the cost of production. Apparently it seemed that by lowering the price they would get a lesser marginal profit but then their total profit would be greater he this way, in pointed out. He urged that they should also do their best to improve the quality of goods.

Referring to the relations between workers and their employees, he said: "we should treat labourers as the members of a common family and thereby establish a cordial relationship which is essential for industrial growth".

He emphasised the need of forming collective bodies in different trades through which they could deal with every matter in a co-ordinated and concerted way. He added that in this totalitarian age they should realise the significance of collective bargaining. He appealed to all the industrialists—big or small—to unite and play their respective role in the growth of the country.

Mr. M. G. Bhagat, President of the Association, in the course of his speech said that the pottery industry had a great future in India, which was a great repository of raw materials. He stressed the need of technical education for pottery workers and urged upon the Government to establish a small research laboratory with a view to imparting practical training to the pottery technicians.

WEST BENGAL MILLS FACED WITH COTTON FAMINE

"Government's Policy Not Satisfactory"

"It need hardly any mention that conditions facing West Bengal mills are still worse. And it is not unlikely that the second half of current year will witness the closure of a large number of mills", thus warned Mr. S. C. Roy, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bengal Millowners' Association on the 16th March, 1949, while dealing with present raw cotton position in our country Mr. Roy further observed that although before the war, we supplied the outside world with raw cotton, we ourselves were now facing a cotton famine.

Referring to inadequate supplies of textile machinery, Mr. Roy said that before the war the U. K., Germany, the U. S. A., Switzerland, France and Japan were the six main textile machine manufacturing countries in the world, but after the war the responsibility of meeting the increased world demand had fallen primarily on the U. S. A. A few textile machinery manufacturing companies had been started in India, but they were not in a position to cope with the demand.

Speaking of labour, Mr. Roy opined that although living wages should be guaranteed to labour, it must be linked with production. He said that whereas demand for increased wages was going up the productivity index of textile labour had come down from 100 in 1939 to 80.4 in 1946.

Regretting the attitude of the Government towards the textile industry in India, Mr Roy observed that whereas plans were being set up in practically every advanced country for the development of cotton textile, the Government assistance here had not come up to the required standard. In Great Britain the Government passed legislation to provide for a grant to the cotton textile industry, but in India, Mr. Roy pointed out, instead of offering any subsidy the Government were following a policy of more and more taxation, as the recent imposition of duty of 6 1/4 per cent on fine cloth and three pies a yard on coarse and medium cloth disclosed.

400 NEW 'PANCHAYATS' FOR SURAT

SURAT, March 21, (API): "Panchayats will begin working during the monsoon in about 400 places in Surat district, if Government sanctions all the applications made for setting up Panchayats" according to Mr. Premshankar Bhatt, President of the Surat District Local Board.

Sixty-six Panchayats are at present existing in the district. Recently Government sanctioned nine. The district Local Board has placed a scheme before Government for setting of about 260 Panchayats. Besides these many villages have voluntarily applied for Panchayats. In all about 400 Panchayats will be working if Government accords sanction.

The Panchayats will receive 15 per cent of the land revenue, it is stated.

Ahmedabad Stock Brokers' Executive

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 20.

Today there was a meeting of Ahmedabad Share and Stock Brokers Association, where at the following 15 members of the Governing Board were elected: Messrs. Jagabhai Mohanlal, Nandulal Mancharam, Kantilal Chandulal, Ramanlal Harivallabh Bhagat, Ramanlal Wadilal Mehta, Virchand Sakalchand, Navinchandra Vadilal, Amritlal Haji, Ratilal Nathalal, Jhimanlal Popatlal, Chimanlal Lalbhai, Ramniklal Krishnalal, Motilal Bhikhabhai, Chinubhai Trikamlal Shroff and Jaswantlal Manilal.

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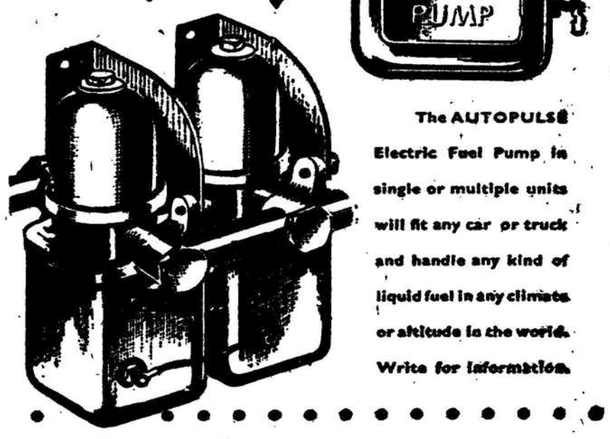

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1000

Anti-Inflation Measures 'Very Mild'

RAMNARAIN SINGH'S PLEA FOR INCREASING PRODUCTION

Demand For Curtailment Of Government Expenditure

NEW DELHI, MARCH 21 (API).—THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT TODAY DISCUSSED THE FINANCE MINISTER'S MOTION TO REFER THE FINANCE BILL TO A SELECT COMMITTEE. TWO DAYS—TODAY AND TOMORROW—HAVE BEEN ALLOTTED FOR THIS DISCUSSION.

PLEA FOR CONSCRIPTION TO FIGHT COMMUNISM

Mr. T. Prakasam urged that the Government should consider the question of conscription at least in certain regions as a measure of defence against Communism. He knew how Communism had spread in various parts of the country during the past two or three years. He was hoping that a commission would be appointed to enquire into the question and show who were responsible for the growth of Communism in the country.

The Government, he complained, were still following old policy of the foreigners in its financial and industrial matters. This was wrong. They should immediately launch on the creation of village republic organisations, recommended in the draft constitution and being put into effect in the United Provinces and Assam.

The only way to fight Communism and other menaces was by establishing the co-operative basis all over the country in regard to agrarian reforms. The co-operative basis, he reminded the House, had been preached by Mahatma Gandhi 30 years ago.

In regard to health, he urged that indigenous systems should be adopted and encouraged by the Government.

Babu Ramnarain Singh said the measures announced by the Finance Minister to fight inflation were 'very mild.' The reimposition of controls had only created corruption and increased the people's sufferings. So long as controls were there, there was no hope of the prices coming down. Contraction of currency had been suggested as one of the methods of curbing inflation. While agreeing with this he would point out that productive power in the country which he estimated was only about 15 per cent of the population should be increased.

If necessary, legislation should be enacted to ensure that everyone "from the Chowkidar to the Governor-General", worked at least one hour in the field, every day.

The women, constituting nearly half the population, old men, children, the infirm, the landlords and zamindars, the lawyers the merchants and lastly the whole structure of the Government, were all 'khanewalas' (consumers) and not 'Kamanewaalas' (producers) (laughter). It might be said that women worked in the fields, etc., but their number was very small. If Government were anxious to increase production they should, by legislation, ask everyone to work for sometime in the fields.

CURTAIL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

Mr. Ramnarain Singh also urged that Government salaries should be curtailed. So long as they went on increasing salaries and State expenditure they would not be able to fight inflation. State expenditure must be reduced.

At present, less than five per cent of the total Government revenues were returned to the people in the form of constructive work and services. This meant that the Government was there to maintain itself and not for the people.

CHECK INCREASE IN POPULATION

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava said the Government should take preventive measures for checking the increase in the population of the country. Until that problem was tackled, the problem of food could not be solved. Apart from that the evils of provincialism and the caste system, which were prevalent now involved a great danger to the State and they should immediately be removed. The Government should set up a Ministry of Social Reform and Harmony with the main object of adopting measures for the formation of a classless society and the Government should make a vigorous drive for educating the masses.

As regards tax-evasion, he said, the Government should specify a time-limit during which the tax-evaders should be called upon to pay off their taxes voluntarily and in case they failed to do so they should be heavily punished and taxes realised. He also urged that minimum taxes should be imposed on a joint Hindu family.

Dr. P. R. Deshmukh said that the budgetary position was not at all satisfactory. The only redeeming feature was that in spite of considerable amount of scaremongering, the Finance Minister had not allowed himself to be hustled into any action in regard to inflation.

KEEP MINIMUM MILITARY AND POLICE FORCE

Complaining that the defence expenditure at the Centre and the expenditure on the police in the Provinces were "far too excessive", Dr. Deshmukh asked the Government to consider if it was possible to have a Navy or Air Force of any consequence even were the Government to spend all the revenue it got for 25 years to come. The police force had been increased in all the provinces. By merely increasing the number they could not increase its efficiency. The question of law and order and defence should be re-examined. The remedy was that the Government should be "in tune" with the popular wishes and revise its outlook towards popular demands. That would be the only sure way to the ideal set before the country by Mahatma Gandhi, namely, to have a minimum military and police force.

SOME "FADS"

Speaking about education, Dr. Deshmukh ridiculed the experiment in Vidyamandirs and basic education, as "fads", and said that they were doomed to failure. They involved the question of better teachers and enormous amount of money. In the Central Provinces, the standard of education of the boys was now considerably low.

AGRICULTURIST HAS NO SAY ABOUT PRICES

Referring to food production, he said that increased production could not be achieved by mere appeals but by fixation of proper prices and adjustment of cultivation. At present the agriculturists had no say in the matter of prices and had to part with the produce immediately after bringing it to the market.

Mr. Jaspat Roy Kapoor dealt at length with the problem of refugees. He contended that the recent Indo-Pakistan agreement in regard to the exchange or sale of property on individual level was unsatisfactory, and maintained that the conditions in Pakistan did not permit people to go there and sell their properties. He suggested that the sale and exchange of properties should be effected on a Governmental level, the owners getting the value of their properties from their own Government.

Mr. Kapur also complained that the rent for the properties left behind in Pakistan, which had been collected by the Custodian of Property, had not been remitted to India.

Dealing with the question of payment of compensation to refugees, Mr. Kapur said that they were entitled to it if not on legal grounds, on grounds of equity and justice. The price for the freedom of the country should be shared by all and should not be borne by only one section of the country. If they had brought the liberty of the country at the cost of division, with benefit to every citizen, there was no reason why every citizen, according to his capacity, should not pay the cost it involved.

PLEA FOR REHABILITATION CESS

The question of compensation, he said, had been accepted in the case of political sufferers of the 1942 movement. If the financial implications were beyond the means of Government, that was no reason for them to brush aside the question altogether. If a catastrophe overtook one section, all sections of the country should share the loss involved evenly, for that would bring about a new bond of unity and affection in the country and would remove the causes of bitterness among the sufferers. He suggested the imposition of a rehabilitation cess, and he was sure that the country would willingly pay it.

NATIONAL INCOME SURVEY AND 1951 CENSUS

Mr. C. Subramaniam suggested that the survey and assessment of the national income of India should be combined with the census operations in 1951. The Data available would be of help in the final allocation of taxes between the Provinces and the Centre.

The Finance Minister, he said, should set up a research department to study the effects of various taxes levied not only by the Centre but in the provinces.

There was "absolutely no co-ordination" between the Central and Provincial taxation policies, he added. In many matters they were working at cross-purposes. When the Capital Gains Tax was removed by the Centre, in a certain Province the Provincial Government was going to impose a 25 per cent duty on the increased value of property after 1938 in respect of sales in urban areas. Similarly, when the Centre imposed an Excise Duty on sugar, a Provincial Government added to the burden by imposing a tax on sugarcane. The Finance Minister had said that the increased duty on petrol and tyres would not affect the transport facilities available to the common man, but at the same time a twelve and half per cent surcharge on bus fare was levied in one of the Provinces.

LET CENTRE COLLECT ALL TAXES

It would be far better if all taxes were collected by the Centre and the proceeds distributed to the various Provinces according to their capacity and needs.

Mr. Subramaniam felt that instead of submitting the recommendations of the Economy Committee to the various standing committees, whose members did not possess sufficient knowledge to pass judgment, the Cabinet itself should take a decision. The Cabinet could at least ask every Ministry to effect an overall cut of 10 or 15 per cent in its expenditure.

It was "sheer waste" to send all letters, whether urgent or not, by air instead of leaving it to the sender to get priority for urgent letters by paying a surcharge. It was suggested that the increased airmail traffic would benefit air companies. It was also proposed to buy bigger planes to reduce fares. He asked whether the development of civil aviation was of such urgent importance that it could not wait for some time.

WHY IMPORT HIGH-POWERED CARS FOR MINISTERS?

The import of high-powered cars, he said, should be restricted to save foreign exchange. Could not Ministers travel in cars with ten horse power? he asked.

Mr. Subramaniam said he could not understand the Government's argument that they sought to fight inflation by importing luxury goods. In certain quarters it was even felt that drinking was necessary to fight inflation.

The removal of the export duty on oil seeds, he added, had only resulted in increasing internal prices and reduction of prices by other competing countries. India's main export of oil seeds was groundnut, which was able to face foreign competition.

The common man did not feel a sense of national emergency in regard to the grow-more-food campaign. Austerity standards should be set up from the top by giving up feasts and parties.

TOO MANY SECRETARIES

Mr. Lakshminarayan Sahu said that the Administration of the Government would not be sound if they did not change the entire Governmental machinery based on foreign policy. They were spending a large amount of money on Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Deputy and Assistant Secretaries in various Ministries. Their number could be safely reduced. Government should also give up the "nervous mentality" which they had developed in handling various day-to-day problems.

PAKISTAN DOES NOT RECIPROCATE

While they were very prompt in their dealings the Pakistan Government, the latter did not pay so much attention in expediting matters so far as the Indian Union was concerned.

The National Militia should be organised in order to reduce the "huge expenditure" which was being incurred on the Military and on the Civil Police.

Mr. Kishore Mohan Tripathi said the best way of increasing the production of food was by regulating rural economy. Government must take drastic measures to relieve the extensive indebtedness among cultivators. Facilities must also be provided for the agriculturist to market his produce.

PLEA FOR AGRICULTURAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Chaudhry Ranbir Singh stressed that the cultivator must be given an incentive to produce more food. He said that an Agricultural Finance Corporation, on the lines of the Industrial Finance Corporation, should be set up. In fact considering that agriculture was the primary industry of the country, an Agricultural Finance Corporation should have been established long ago.

Chaudhry Ranbir Singh also urged that prices should be stabilised.

Shrimati Kamala Chaudhri urged the Government to pay immediate attention to the development of Indian culture, literature and philosophy. Before India achieved independence, the British Government were being blamed for not taking any interest in the progress of Indian culture and philosophy." But what has the National Government done in this regard, she asked. The answer, she said, would be in the negative. The Central and Provincial Governments should make substantial changes in prescribing books for schools and colleges in order to awaken the feeling of nationalism among the students. She suggested that Government should consider the desirability of setting up committees represented by those who were well versed in Indian languages and culture for advising the Government in the matter. The Government should not encourage private publishers who sometimes used foul means in getting their books prescribed for schools. The Government should have their own means of publications. The status of Indian writers should also be raised she said.

RED MENACE ON ASSAM BORDER

Mr. Khuladhar Chalia referred to the general conditions in Assam.

Speaking about the Communist "menace" on the borders of Assam and the States there, Mr. Chalia warned the Government that they should not ignore the situation and remain complacent, and urged the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister to visit the Province as early as possible.

Mr. Alagesan said that the claims of the province of Madras for setting up some of the proposed factories should not be overlooked.

HURDLE FOR NATIONALISATION

Mr. Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya hoped that the Select Committee would carefully examine the taxation proposals and recommend suitable changes. The budget gave relief only to the rich.

The abolition of the Capital Gains Tax, was, in his opinion, not fair. The Capitalists and Industrialists did not gain much that way but there was every possibility of companies doubling and trebling their capital, which would block the way of complete nationalisation in the near future.

He also suggested that Government should reduce some of the concessions given to the rich and exercise economy in the expenditure of various Ministries.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

BOMBAY STREET-VENDORS

60. The "Box-Camera-Wallah"

In the days of high speed flash cameras, Movie marvels and television, the ultra sophisticated may feel like despising the owner of this box camera, who looks more like a circus clown than a camera artist. But the family who have come from some district town to see the wonders of the great city do not share that view. They sit not with resignation, but with sense of expectancy, as the boxcamerawallah goes through the process of developing, washing and printing right before their wondering eyes and hands them the picture in under ten minutes. He had his boom time when the Aussies and the GIs from the rich land of America and the fighting Allies from many quarters of the globe crowded into this city. The box-camera-wallah did a roaring business taking snapshots of the soldiers for the Nancys and Roses waiting at home. But one cannot have a war all the time; and the camera wallah is content bravely to carry his studio screen and his camera and accessories, pick out a quiet by-lane, borrow a few stools from a friendly shop-keeper for the customers to wait and carry on hopefully. Maybe there will be another war along soon.

Bombay Port Trust Act To Be Amended

GOODS NOT REMOVED WITHIN CERTAIN PERIOD TO BE AUCTIONED

Official Bill In Parliament Seeks To Remove Cause For Acute Congestion

NEW DELHI, March 21 (API): An Official Bill introduced in Parliament today seeks to enable Bombay Port Trustees to auction goods not removed by the consignees after a certain period.

A lacuna in the Bombay Port Trust Act as it stands has enabled the consignees to utilise valuable dock space as private storage space for their goods for indefinite periods, thereby causing acute congestion in the port of Bombay.

CUSTOM BARRIERS

NEW DELHI, March 21 (API): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, States Minister, said in Parliament today in reply to Seth Govind Das that the problem of internal customs barriers between States, Unions and the Provinces of India was the subject of enquiry by the Committee on Financial Integration of the States and Unions. Its report was expected to be available in a couple of months.

Internal customs barriers had already been abolished in respect of States whose administrations had either been taken over directly by the Government of India or integrated with provincial administrations in India. Internal or inter-State customs barriers as between the covenanting States had also been abolished in respect of States whose administrations had been integrated into Unions.

INCREASE IN CRIMES

The Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel told Mr. V. C. Keshava Rao that 11,940 crimes were recorded in Delhi province in 1948 as against 8,226 in 1947, and 7,384 in 1946. A large part of the increases was with regard to petty offences. There had been a decrease in more serious crimes in 1948 as compared to 1947. The number of murders, for instance, was 50 in 1946, 254 in 1947 and 71 in 1948.

A special staff had been formed for tracing dangerous criminals and a drive had been undertaken for rounding up bad characters. A thorough check-up was being made of criminals and bad characters who arrived with the refugees here and about whose antecedents no previous information was available. Patrolling by police officers and men at night had been intensified. Police strength had been increased.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in reply to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao said that two Communists were detained in Delhi and 14 in Ajmer-Merwara.

PILOT RADIO STATION

Three pilot radio stations yet to be opened were Ahmedabad, Dharwar and Calicut, said Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting in Parliament today.

He told Seth Govind Das that wherever there were pilot stations, they would be developed in due course according to plan.

The question of opening radio stations in states, said Mr. Diwakar in answer to Mr. Hanumanthaiya, was before his department. The States Ministry was also concerned in the matter.

REFUGEE STUDENTS

Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Minister of State, said in Parliament today in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that in Delhi about 38,000 and in Ajmer 7,327 displaced students had been provided with facilities for continuing their studies.

According to reports from provincial governments, 8,179 refugee teachers had been rehabilitated. The actual number was expected to be higher as information from many of the privately managed schools had not yet been received.

In the central administered areas of Delhi and Ajmer Government had so far spent over rupees 6.14 lakhs on rehabilitation of teachers and students.

SMUGGLING INTO EAST PAKISTAN

Goods valued at Rs. 44.30 lakhs attempted to be smuggled from India to Eastern Pakistan were seized by customs authorities during the last twelve months, said Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, in reply to Mr. Hari Vishnu Kamath in Parliament.

To prevent smuggling by land, land customs stations and routes had been prescribed. Strict control was exercised by the customs authorities on the land frontiers as well as at sea ports. Preventive patrol was being undertaken on the land frontiers. The Provincial Governments concerned had also taken

FINANCE BILL

The Parliament discussed the Finance Minister's motion to refer the Finance Bill to a select committee Two days—today and tomorrow—have been allotted for this discussion.

Mr. T. Prakasam urged that the government should consider the question of conscription at least in certain regions as a measure of defence against Communism. He knew how Communism had spread in various parts of the country during the past two or three years. He was hoping that a commission would be appointed to enquire into the question and show who were responsible for the growth of Communism in the country.

The Government, he complained, were still following the old policy of the foreigners in its financial and industrial matters. This was wrong. They should immediately launch on the creation of village republic organisations, recommended in the draft constitution and being put into effect in the United Provinces and Assam. The only way to fight Communist and other menaces was by establishing the co-operative basis all over the country in regard to agrarian reforms. The co-operative basis, he reminded the House, had been preached by Mahatma Gandhi 30 years ago.

NO DIRECTION REGARDING PROHIBITION

DELHI (UPI): Replying to a question whether any directions had been issued to the Provincial Governments regarding their prohibition programmes, Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister informed the House that no directions were issued. The Provincial Governments were, however, informed that in view of the anti-inflationary policy of the Government, they should not expect any financial assistance from the centre by way of loans or otherwise for implementation of schemes of prohibition if they felt that these could not be postponed.

RELIEVING CONGESTION IN TEXTILE MILLS

Release Of "Not Readily Saleable Cloth" Permitted

AHMEDABAD, March 21, (A.P.I.): The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has permitted the textile mills holding large stocks of "not readily saleable" cloth, to dispose of bales packed in December 1948 or earlier to buyers of their choice anywhere in the Indian Union, except in areas where statutory rationing is in force, according to a circular issued by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to its member-mills.

It is learnt that this step has been taken to relieve the congestion in the mills, and does not mean relaxation of cloth control in any form.

The Textile Commissioner's concession is subject to the stipulation that the buyers should not exceed two in each Province or State, and should hold a cloth dealers licence, wherever the system of licensing exists. Where such licensed buyers are not found, the mills may nominate an established firm in the cloth trade, whose name should be communicated to the Provincial or State Government.

REAL WEAKER SEX BECOMING RARER!

NEW YORK, March 21. (U.P.I.): A group of Harvard Medical School scientists say that "available evidence indicates that there is an inherent weakness in the male."

Their report states that by a comparison with the female "he is actually speaking, a weakling at all periods of life from conception to demise."

Men are not only the weaker sex, but in this country they are also becoming the rarer sex. In 1910 they outnumbered women by 2,700,000.

Now there are 498,000 more women than men, by 1970, if this goes on, there will be 1,468,000 more women.

No "Black-Listing" Of Newspapers

NEW DELHI, March 21 (A.P.I.): While advertisements had been temporarily withheld from two newspapers, no newspaper had been "black-listed" or "out-listed", said Mr. R. R. Diwakar in reply to Mr. Mahavir Tyagi in Parliament today. He said that it would not be in the public interest to disclose the names of the papers as the matter was still under consideration.

In reply to Lala Raj Kanwar, Mr. Diwakar stated that the Government of India did not subsidize any newspapers or periodicals

Laik Ali Cabinet Ministers

NEW DELHI, March 21, (UPI)—During the question hour in Parliament this morning, Sardar Patel, Minister of States denied that the Government of India had decided to release three Ministers of the Laik Ali Cabinet.

This information was given in reply to a question by Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad, who asked whether the Government had decided to release Nawab Fazal Nawaz Jung, Abdul Hamid Khan and Rai Rajmohan Lal.

Replying to another question regarding the recovery of amounts other than 20 crores transferred to Pakistan by Hyderabad and Junagadh, Sardar Patel informed the House that there were certain other amounts also and appropriate steps were being taken in all these matters to safeguard the interests of the state.

Sardar Patel further denied that any securities of the Nawab of Junagadh had been frozen by the Government of India.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Didn't Draw The Water, I Did—No Noise

By BUD FISHER

NOW WE'RE REAL ESTATE AGENTS!
MRS. KLUNK WANTS US TO RENT AN APARTMENT FOR HER.
WHEN YOU RENT THIS APARTMENT— NO CHILDREN!
NO CHILDREN, JEFF!
NO CHILDREN.
NO DOGS OR CATS OR CANARIES! ABSOLUTELY NO NOISE OF ANY KIND!
NO NOISE OF— JEFF! WHERE DID HE GO?
MY FOUNTAIN PEN SCRATCHES A LITTLE SO I'M WRITING UNDER WATER!
Fisher

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